receives them, as the well meaning Suggestions of a mind whose Zeal to promote the publick Service exceeds either its Abilities or Opportunities of observing the State of the Country. Few persons, however, have enjoyed more favorable occasions of enquiry into the Local Circumstances of those Countries. I am Confident too, that prejudice and Partiality have had no influence on my Mind. It only remains for me to apologize for the tediousness of this address, and to repeat my warmest Acknowledgements for the very flattering Marks of Publick Confidence which you were pleased to repose in me. — Most cordially do I wish, as the best expression of my Grateful Sense, that the Vigor, ability, and integrity of your Conduct may procure to you the distinguished honor of retrieving the English Interests in the East.

I shall now take my leave of your Lordships and the Board, and bid adieu to India. —

I have the Honor to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient

and very faithful Servant

W Fullarton

To the Right Honble

Lord Macartney, K B

Governor and President

and Select Committee

Fort St George

at the head of your Southern Revenues, —
as well as of Mr. Digby and Mr. Hippesley
in other departments of Civil Service, I have
repeated the sentiments of obligation due
to Colonels Stuart and Forbes and the —
other senior Officers of the army for the
strenuous support I received from them;
I have particularly endeavoured to —
impress your mind with a strong and lasting sense
of the merits of your Southern Troops & I shall feel the warmest satisfaction if my
representations shall procure for them
any portion of your indulgence due by
indisputable claims; As to the observations
subsequent to the Narrative of the operations
of the Southern Army which I have ventured to
make concerning the present Condition of your affairs & the
mode of Conduct most likely to produce a renovation I trust you will

If it were possible to suppose that these suggestions should ever grow into effect, We should no longer dread the Courts of India, meditating our expulsion — for the adoption of these suggestions implies such vigour or interior — management, such economy of finance, such strictness in the detail expenditure, such respectability of Military Force and so direct a course of liberal policy towards all the Country Powers, as would either disarm them of their Enmity, or evince their incapacity to subvert a fabrick built upon so secure a basis

I have now My Lord and Gentlemen, laid before you, the Condition of your Southern Provinces & the tenor of public proceedings, since I have been honored with that Command. I have fairly stated the Embarrassments under which we labored and the means employed to overcome them. — I dwell with pleasure and acknowledgment on the exertions of Mr Sullivan & Mr Strachan

you would not now be oppressed with a Mass of Paltry
debts, whose amount in their present state may probably overthrow
your Government but which on the other event, could not for
a moment have obstructed the Career of Public Service, In that
case Hyder, so far from ravaging your Country and menacing you
within the Walls of Madras would have been quickly driven
from the Carnatic & from his own Dominions. such an
establishment would attach all Classes by the ties of private
Interest — It would subject to your influence
every Prince in India by enabling you
to supply his wants or to support his
adversaries, according as his Conduct merited your
friendship or resentment. A regular Conduct
and Proceedings have exalted the Dutch and other
private Europeans throughout Indostan to a height
and influence little short of sovereign Power, what might we not
expect from the operation of such Machinery in the hands
of a Government, whose Wisdom justice and stability should
entitle it to Public confidence.

and stability the natives thereby might from the greatest Bank of Deposit on the Globe. To the influence derivable from such an institution would be added the benefits of circulating Bank of public securities in lieu of specie. They are proportioned to the extent of Country, in which they can have currency; to the quantity that might be safely issued, and to the probable length of time that they may be kept in circulation, as well as to the gain derivable from the intermediate application of money, which not needed in the Bank. The profits on Bills of Exchange discounting & granting Cash Accounts and other operations of Banking Companies are also considerable, but all these Particulars, Indicate positive peculiar advantages. The range of circulation is more extensive; the probable period of the Notes returning into Bank more distant; the rate of money higher; the rate of money higher; the Mass of transactions more numerous, and the Profits on each transaction greater than in any other Country. Had such an establishment of Government security existed six years ago, your Presidency could not have fallen into the present state of depreciation

your

Public Vengeance as involved the Fanatic in the War with Hyder were again to constitute the Government it would be frivolous to suggest a thought of reservation. But I address a Board distinguished by vigorous and persevering & integrity — I am confident that your minds cannot be swayed by any unproper consideration — That the animosity of Party though it may distract, has not been able to prevent your earnest desire of public Re-establishment — I further presume that the attention of the nation is so awake to the state of India, that the succession to the Government in the different Presidencies will hereafter be composed of able and upright Men, or else that all expectation of preserving these Settlements will be done away

It is a truth palpable to every mind, at all acquainted with political economy that no Country whatever is more favorably situated for the support of public credit & extensive Circulation than India. The Mass of Treasure has been so widely diffused, the avowed possession of private property so insecure, & the mode of pecuniary transactions so disadvantageous that any Government or character

than the stipulated or wanted Sum? Refer to those records as the Common and Statute Law of the Country in all Cases of revenue; If the means of private admonition to the Durbar should fail, let your Board or Government be the Tribunal before which the Cause is Cognizable in the last Resort. For I presume no superior jurisdiction could give Sentence between the Nabob and his subjects; Should any Servant of the Circar attempt to seize the property or restrain the person of an Inhabitant? Let the injured Party if all inferior means of Justice fail, have ultimate Recourse to the same superior and Controlling Power. Let the Rulers and the ruled feel, that under the Sanction of an english Government the Poor, as well as the Rich are entitled to Protection — Would this veil a Shade over any Casual failure? your Courts of Suspension and Cause the Pure Streams of English Justice to unite with Indian Jurisprudence and both to flow in the sacred Channels of immemorial usage. I confess that the Power to restrain, implies also the Power to Commit abuse If such Restriction of

Public

be removed from the Presidency, the chief seat of

Vide intrigue, and Corruption and Conspiracy, Let this be re-established in the antient Capital of the Government — Let that Capital be restored to its former splendor. He will there be rescued from the ruinous intercourse of powerful and designing adventurers, and the Country will rejoice that there is again a rightful Sovereign. —

But it will be asked, How shall you restrain the Nabob Government from the detail of individual oppressions, arbitary exactions and frequent violations of the rights of property and persons incident to all Asiatick institutions? To this I answer; That the Protection of the Country & an adequate appropriation of the Revenues for the support of your establishment remaining in your hands, is

Vide becomes you to preserve a controlling authority sufficient to restrain abuse. The annual amount of Sums due Services to be performed Rents to be paid to the Circar, & Gross produce of every Village or Mugganum on the Coast have been accurately recorded for ages in the Cutcheries or Public Courts of the districts. Should a Mugganum or Ryotwar tenant

familiarized with our practices, they cease to respect our virtues or the just Abhorrence of such Crimes above all, let it never be forgotten, that in the present state of our national depravity, wherever a latitude of Abuse is lodged, whether in Civil or Military hands the Eye of Justice must be more piercing, and her Sword more severely pointed against delinquency, before you can hope to restrain the repetition of abuse I know that the restitution of the revenues and sovereignty to the Nabob, will be opposed on the former grounds of unwise and prodigal Administration But this evil may be remedied. you will further recollect, that the waste and prodigality of the Durbar arose from the rapaciousness of Europeans, who never ceased to prey upon the Nabob, But Misfortune has fallen heavy on the hoary head of Mahomed Ally The Picture of European treachery is drawn in Colours too strong to be ever effaced from his remembrance At any rate let his

&c.

operation as for the latter confine them to their Garrisons, and Cantonments to suffer them not to be scattered through the Country, and remind them, the Murshuness is not usury and exaction, but discipline and War. — To give effect and Popularity to this salutary alteration, their professional emoluments ought to be sufficient, without any aid from indirect acquirement. — Should the Nabob, — the Rajahs or the Zemindars take advantages of your indulgence, and endeavour to withhold their stipulated payments, shew them that Lenity and justice, are neither the offspring of indolence nor weakness. But on the first Symptoms of their resistance in such cases, March a Body of Troops to enforce your Orders, Make them pay the expences of the expedition & teach them, that you will not suffer misconduct to pass unpunished. You have determined to restrain every class of Europeans, the Merchant only excepted from Mingling with the Natives, for when they are

there remains but to perform an act of equal Policy and justice. To redeem the English name from the general imputation under which it labors of violating the rights and honor of our best adherents, of covering the Possessions of friend and foe, and of a total incapacity to manage what we so unscrupulously acquire. Disavow the allegiance Restore the Country and the sovereignty to its rightful owner the Nabob, Emancipate the Rajah of Tanjore and all other Rajahs, Princes and Zemindars &c &c belonging to your Coast from the Vexations interference of the Civil and from the rough assumptions of the Military Power, Employ the former in the proper duties of their Station, in the business of Office and Investment, and in pursuance of your favorite System of Retrenchment, reduce their numbers to the proportionate dimunition of demand for their Services. Would they require for this? Let them look for it, not in the Spoils of Subjects, but in the prosecution of Commercial

Operations

are far more proper to be Charged with Specifick orders, than Civilians, because they are answerable for disobedience with their lives. Yet the exertion of the Military Arm in the detail of Civil regulation implies a total abrogation of all Civil rights, and declares aloud that no power prevails, but that of force. You have already found that summons as both those modes undoubtedly are, they seem mild and reputable in Comparison with the only other means of management in your power. The delegation of territorial Authority to Native Agents and Black Renters, They have no tie whatever of Character permanency or Situation to restrain them from the commission of outrages too Atrocious for Any European imagination to Suggest what

Individuals. How much more Pernicious must the pressure of that System be, which delegates to every Subordinate Instrument of Public Authority, that Privilege of individual interference not for Public welfare, but for Selfish purposes at the expence of the prosperity and Labors of the Subject? While the Company holds the Territorial Management of the Country, I fear this happy innovation cannot be accomplished, because your Civil Servants by the Constitution of your establishment are under no restraint but those of their own sentiments; Orders are nugatory, whence you cannot punish disobedience and the Severest denunciation of your displeasure against a Civil Servant, only dismisses him from a Services which the very Act that incurs your Censure probably enables and inclines him to relinquish. The expedient of Military interference, in the Business of internal Management is still a more egregious violation of all good Policy and Public trust. For though Military Men

are

the sacred rights and established Institutions of their
Country while it afforded personal security and
Independance the blessing of the English Polity
The Farmer will always be much with sheep &
Cattle that the fields complained for the purposes of Labor
and subsidence would soon be appropriated & the Towns &
Villages would be repeopled and the fruitful recultivated
with a rapidity unknown in other Climates — such is
the natrual fertility of those Countries,
and so strong their propensity to reproduction,
that the quick renewal of abundance, Industry and
Commerce necessarily grow upon security or in other
words on the protection of every one in the
possession of his own by restraining all from the
forcible or fraudulent appropriation of that
which is another — Neither is the celebrated Dr
Smith remark less worthy of observance, that in the
height of Impertinence even for any Public Body to
Interfere in the Private Concerns of

Individuals

restoring prosperity to your Territories in my Opinion extremely simple. Those Countries experienced the Refinements of Civil Polity and Regulation united to their Condition Ages before they ever heard the Name of Europeans. You have only to restore the General form and Tenor of the Indian Jurisprudence, and withdraw that System overrating the Pretensions of Superior Caste to the Violation of Natural Law and Public Welfare, there the rigour of Penal Enactments should be Mitigated without Destroying the Established Order and Gradations of the Country. Protect the Poor from the Oppression of the Great; restrain the despotic Violences of the Native Leaders, and let every one within the limits of the British Influence feel that he is safe in his property, his person and his life. If this were actually the Fact, the Husbandman, the Laborer, the Manufacturer and the Merchant would very soon fly from every Corner of Indostan to take shelter with a Government that respected the

Manufactures, which can exist only by industry
and population Restore that natural relation
of things and you will save India. It would
ill become me to indicate to the Government
of an Independent Country the details of means
by which this Restoration may be effected. I will
however venture to suggest that the legislative
judicial and executive endowments necessary
to the prosperity of an Indian Government
are neither Complicated nor refined — There
is one Maxim peculiarly applicable to that
Country — That there is no evil more dreaded,
than innovation, nor any duty more sacred
with the natives, than Custom. Let this
truth then be the unalterable Beacon and
directory in all plans of renovation respecting
India, Where the Continual Repeals & fluctuations
incident to European Establishments, excite the utmost
dread & detestation

The Mode of

To Crown the sufferings Resulting from an
Exhausted Treasury, a Country devastated, and a Credit
ruined in the prosecution of a Destructive War, your Zeal
for Public restoration hurried you, to direct that
the allowances of Batta should Cease a la peace,
When the Arrears of the Army, and distresses of the
Country rendered that indulgence, or more properly,
that right of the Army, peculiarly indispensable.
The remonstrances you have received and the Vigorous
Measures adopted by the Military, will I presume,
induce you to relinquish so severe a Revolution and evince
the public danger, of awaking the Animosity of a
Community against the Government There is but an
alternative, you must either liquidate the arrears due
to your Establishment, or you must Cede the Country
of Europe and Begin it with Cold Iron and the Sword then
cannot, probably take place, but by the re-establishment
of your own Credit and Finance These as well as
Commerce are the offspring of Cultivation and
Manufactures,

inconvenience that Creditors to whom and in what manner

this Amount of Value Has been incurred in a Space of

Five Years of protracted and growing Warfare all

the Fractions of Pay, Batta Extra Charges and Allowan

to Civilians Contractors Soldiers Sepoys Artificers Com

followers and all descriptions of Men connected with

the peace or War Establishment If the unfortunate

Individual urged by extreme necessity though he

must not hope for Mercy should demand a

Certificate of Debt he is harrassed with a

Long and fruitless attendance The Auditor disputes

his Vouchers and Contests his Claims Shifting the the

Certificate should he grant it remains useless

locked in the Treasury which he can neither

purchase nor procure one single Article of Life- You

Government has actually a political Phenomenon

unprecedented in the Annals of Mankind- A State or

Public indebted almost to every individual in its Service and yet

the functions of Authority continuing unimpeded by any serious Commotion

To attempt such a measure would forfeit the whole integrity of Government. It would at least be declaring their Indian public insolvent and compelling their lawful Creditors to so a disreputable Composition. You have already heard the Clamors of Supposed injustice excited by the Prosecution of Economical reform. Too severe a Retrospect is always odious, and seldom beneficial, In the present instance it would prove destructive of Equity and public faith. Look forward and instead of invalidating established Claims for past Services, take care that every future change shall accord with that just proportion, which should ever exist between the disbursements and Revenues of the Treasury.

Your debts on their present footing are derogatory from all public Welfare, With a wise and permanent management One Years Revenue of your Country might equal their whole amount, Under any well established System of Public Credit, so inconsiderable a proportional sum at the close of a Calamitous War, would hardly cause ~~a perceptible inconvenience~~ ~~a proportional sum at the close of a Calamitous War would hardly cause~~ a perceptible inconvenience

of Calamities - That your Wisdom and exertions ... should have found Means to prolong its Existence under such a Crisis exceeded the Expectations of your most sanguine Friends and excites the admiration of your bitterest Opponents. You have already applied the firm hand of indevidating Retrenchment to every branch of the public Expenditure, and labouring under unparalelled Impediments; You have persevered with a vigor of Integrity of which there was no Example in the East. By this Conduct you may justly assume the merit of preserving the Carnatic oppressed with the formidable Invasion of native and European ... Powers and the more mortal wounds inflicted by the Governments that preceded yours. But meritorious as Retrenchment undoubtedly is, you (tho' the) inefficiency of that alone, to restore the public Vigour. How are you to liquidate the 50 Lacks of Pagodas due by your Residency for Services actually performed or value received? From that Sum when audited you cannot possibly make any diminution

of re-establishment from Commercial Exertions For the Staple articles of your Commerce, are the produce of your Lands and the labour of the Manufacturer. I have already traced the decay and approaching Extirpation of that useful Class of Subjects what then is to constitute the Object of Exportation? What is to yield the means of Circulation, Credit and Resource? From the Southward you have at present no Investment — In the Commodity, you have no remains of former Industry In the Ores hitherto undisturbed, by any Foreign Enemy I understand you find it difficult to load one annual Ship for Europe. If the Scarcity of this Indication be not false, what hope can you entertain of Lightening the public Embarrassments, while every Resource in your Government is wasted? your Predecessors left the Country exposed under a Complication of

These Observations concerning the Decline of Trade, and the Extirpation of Manufactures must not be considered as entirely applicable to every spot upon the Coast.

There are many Villages to the Southward and also to the North East where there still remains a sufficiency of Weavers to form an Investment if properly managed, and I have been assured on good Authority that the French and Danes have lately contrived to export considerable Cargoes of Coast Goods.

been under the Territorial administration of the Company. The devolution must therefore be still more unequivocally imputed to internal mismanagement.

When we recollect the original Object of the English Settlements, in India the benefits of a Commercial Intercourse, with that vast Indian Coast, we find that it has long ago been overwhelmed beneath a Mass of Territorial Concerns Assumptions of Sovereignty and rational extension of Dominion which we cannot now contemn now it more and employed in the Company's Service will submit to the Indecorous Drudgery of Mercantile Speculations They look to Fortune through the more inspiring Medium of Contracts Paymasterships Quartermasterships and Chaplainships The native Merchants Armenians and others who conducted the Trading Business of your Coast, have suffered so severely during the late Distresses as well as by the abolition of all Confidence and public Credit that they have removed to some less precarious Situation, or else remain inactive in the hopes of better Times neither would the present Condition of the Coast, admit of any immediate means

of re-establishment

is still more wretched. So wanton and iniquitous is the Sway of Despotism there that the Goods of the Merchant or Farmer are frequently seized by Order of the Durbar. If an Individual native is circumspect enough to disguise his Wealth, the Rapine Ministers seldom rest, till he is caught and plundered when Scourges, Thumbscrews and other Instruments of Indian Torture are daily applied to the unhappy Subjects in every Cutcherry or Court of Justice throughout the Country. Every one therefore who possesses either Gold or Jewells, buries them in some secure Spot, and entrusts the Secret only to the most confidential of his Family. Thus almost the whole Specie of the Country is withdrawn from the purposes of Circulation. The enormous annual Loss of Treasure is thus occasioned by the frequent removal and extinction of Families in that distracted Hereditary Kingdom. By these means the most fertile, and once the most populous Spot upon the Globe is already marked with the distinguishing features of a Desert. If I am rightly informed, a Survey of the Circars a northern Hereditary of Coromandel would exhibit a Picture still more melancholy. Neither War nor Convulsions have afflicted those Districts for many Years since they have

their refusal of such aid; should any one however dispute — those Powers, should the Military Officers refuse to prostitute Military Service to the distress of Wretched Individuals, or should the Civil Superintendant remonstrate against such Abuse, nothing could be more pleasing to the Renters. He derives from thence innumerable Arguments for non-performa of Engagements and for alone did not Defalcations. But — there are still some other nor ego extraordinary Consequents on the Complex Endowments of a Renter, He unites in his own person all the Emanation of Judicial, or Civil Authority and of he happens to be a Brahmin, he may also be termed the Representative of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. I will not enlarge on the Consequences of these heterodox into the person of one wretched Mercenary, all those powers that ought to constitute the Dignity and Centre of Supreme Executive — Authority. —

It is but Justice to remark, that these Observations cannot be with truth confined to the Country under Renters appointed by the Company the interior management and Economy of Tanjore in despite of the representations of the Subadar and the Exhortations of the Court

as also

could expiate the Offence. Would he sell any part of his
Security Bottom? He cannot be permitted while the Vicar —
has any to dispose of. He could he convey any thing to a —
distant Market. He is respected at every Village by the —
Collectors of Sherkum or Gabella, who exact a Duty for every
Article exported imported or transported of the inconsiderable
is this with that between Kegapatamy and Calagatcherry, —
not more than 20 Miles there are about 30 Places of Collect
or in other Words a Tax is levied every ten Miles upon the
produce of the Country, thus manufacture &c —
share the same Fate with Cultivator.

But Mr. Lenon tells a small Enumeration of
the Powers with which the Renter is invested. He may sink
or raise the Exchange of Specie at his own discretion. He m
prevent the Sale of Grain or sell it at the most exorbitant Price
Price at any time he may and frequently does occasion —
General Famine. Besides maintaining a useless Rabble, —
whom he employs under the appellation of Peons at the
public expence he may require any military Force he —
sends necessary for the Business of Oppression, And few
inferior Officers would have weight enough to justify —

their

indeed, made eminent exertions. They have abolished the destructive Grants of Tenhaws, and other abuses in the Country management very have exhibited great Ability and unblemished integrity. They have rendered the Revenues currency productive in most unprosperous time But it is impossible for them entirely to restrain the misconduct of inferior Instruments who are eager to perpetuate oppression and to enforce unusual measures by unprecedented means. It was found necessary to rent extensive Districts to the highest Bidder, nor can the collections be enforced unless an unrestrained Authority is vested in the Renter. His Object too frequently is to ransack and embezzle, that he may go off at last enriched with the Spoils of his Province. The Fact is that not only the Ryot and the Husbandman, but the Manufacturer the Artificer and every other Indian Inhabitant is wholly at the Mercy of those Monsters of public extortion. The established Practice throughout this part of the Peninsula has for ages been, to allow the Farmer 50 p.c. Cent of the produce of his Crop, for the maintenance of his Family, and the Cultivation of the Land, the other half is appropriated

Note the Black Agents who manage the whole Sale of Collection in the different Districts.

Vide

Vide

to the

To the Reader

In the richest Soils under the Choke of Hydra, producing three annuall Crops it is hardly known that less than 100 Parts of the Soyl produced then allotted to the Husbandman, still Rents on the Back have not compelled to imprison Tenants and to disturb them the securities of Landlords for refusing to accept of 16 on the Hundred as the proportion out of which they were to maintain a Family & Husbandry Stock and Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Seed and all Expences Incident to the Cultivation of their Lands. Even should the unfortunate Ryot be forced to submit on such Conditions he sees still a long List of cruel Mortifications to endure. He must labour Weeks after Weeks at the Repair of Water courses Banks, and Embankments of Rivers. His Cattle, Sheep, and every other portion of his Property as at the Disposal of the Renter and his Life might pay the Forfeit of refusal. Should he presume to reap his Harvest when ripe, without a Mandate from the Renter, whose Peons, Conicopolies, and Retainers attend on the occasion, nothing short of bodily torture and a Confiscation of the little that is left him,

could

A Assignment within a certain Space and period by the most
extravagant means a Band of Irregulars Soldiery and ~ ~ ~
burdensome Retainers exhausted the Finances of the Country
and distressed the Labours of the Farmer and manufacturer
These Causes of defalcation in the Nabobs Resources at a ~ ~
Moment when the exigencies of the late war demanded the
utmost energy afforded the strong Argument of urgent necessity
for transferring his Territory and Revenues to the Use and
direction of the Company. But the truth and Justice of these
Arguments can remain no longer than that necessity on which
they rest nor therefore should it be forgotten, that during the Government
of the Nabob, no European whatever excepting those on his
Service could have any interference in the Country. The Evils
therefore, were exempted from the Odium attending ~ ~ ~
malversation or rather the Rod of Oppression was
entrusted with the milder Attributes, disposed to ~ ~ ~ ~
characterize an English Administration.

The same reasoning as in any argument since
the Company assumed the Sovereignty The Transfer of Authority
from the established Ruler to an Alien Power, has filled the Mind
with Distrust, your Committee of assigned Revenue, have ~ ~

endeavd

are acquainted

While the Territorial management of the Countries now assigned to the Company remained with the Nabob, the oppressive practices undoubtedly prevailed that multiplied exactions through every Eastern Government. Indefinite Claims and arbitrary Impositions fell heavy upon the Polygars and other Tributaries. The head Renters and Amildars of Districts as well as all inferior Instruments of collection were impelled to harass the Inhabitants, not only to satisfy their own rapacious views but to feed the avarice of their Superiors. In they knew that the only Tenure by which they held their Appointments was the frequent repetition of a Bribe. The Finances of the Durbar were involved by an unmethodised expenditure and wasteful worthless Europeans at home and abroad. At length the disbursements essential to the Current Business of the Country were totally obstructed and the urgent Claims of Powerful Individuals introduced the destructive practice of granting Tunkaws or Assignments on particular Districts. In consequence of which the Holder of the Tunkaw considered himself to be vested with the power of collecting the Amount of this

Assignment

depone — I have already stated that the Ravages of the Enemy are by no means the greatest Evils of which those Countries have complained — you have seen many — already inhumanly prematurement within the Burning hedge of Madras. You have seen under your own Walls, the Infant dying on the Breast of the Mother; The old and the young, the Parents and the Children, mingling their last groan and expiring in your Kennels. You have seen whole Families of Species in human Shape, digging in the — Intrails of a dead Carrion, and when these means have failed, surrounding themselves with a truly desolate Apathy to the wild Dogs and Vultures, that would last devour their Carcases. You have seen for Months together 100 dead Bodies daily covering your Streets with Circumstances of Horror to shocking to enumerate. Not confined within the Burning Hedges of Madras only, that the internal Washing of the Country can be traced — During 24 Months of continued movement through a large extent of your Dominions, the Subjects of my Station familiarised me with the whole Gradation of Territorial Abuses. They are not less palpable and distressful than those, with which you yourselves —

me

Pretensions. These cannot exist where the mutual relation of Obedience and command are promptly defined. Every Officer obeys with satisfaction the Orders of your Board, as the Rule in my Service of the Country. Military Officers will submit without reluctance to the Mandates of Subordinates. When a Military Man therefore have had transactions only with the Board, your intentions have been chearfully fulfilled. — In the case in all instances of inferior interference various dissentions have been generated. Let me add that the strong enforcement of obedience by Military Trial, renders them more prompt and punctual Instruments of public Duty, than those of the other Service who are under no Control, and who by hazarding an eventual but improbable dismission may commit repeated Acts of Disobedience with Impunity.

Thus far my Observations have immediately referred to Abuses in your Military System. But what marks the Improvement of that System which is only useful to protect your Possessions, of Waste and devastation are suffered, to render them hardly worth protecting, are unequal to support the force on which their safety must

depend

could partially be found collectively in the public Offices of London These negociaments are extended, as the Individual vicissitudes in the Service. He is successively employed as Paymaster and Storekeeper of a Garrison, Paymaster and Commissary of an Army, Resident with a Country Prince: Superintendant and Collector of a Province, or Chief of a subordinate Settlement in the regular gradation towards Council and Committee: — In each of these Employments the current transactions are more variously, the responsibility more immediately personal, and the Duty more comprehensive than usually falls to the Lot of any one Individual in England. He is in your power to direct towards important public purposes, those useful qualifications, and to do away any existing Imperfections.

I must now repeat my Assertion, that no Civil Servant whatever entrusted with the Charge of Military Stores in a Garrison, nor any one holding an appointment with an Army should ever be suffered to consider himself, as Independent of the Commandant, while sanction is given to so unwarrantable an assumption, nothing but negligence and discord can take place for experience ascertains that the main contentions in India have arisen from the Collision of interfering

Pretensions

that from this amendment any disadvantages would result to the Military — at present they have the mortification to — behold, their Leader without Power, influence or respect. In the other case he would possess them all. — The Senior Officer of the Troops, next to the Governor and Commander in Chief on the same person, would naturally be entrusted with the general Conduct of the Army, And enjoy — a consideration due to the second in Command of a great Military Establishment. Thus the ungovernable Feuds of party would be checked and there would be some prospect that the welfare might engage the undisturbed attention of those to whom it is entrusted.

With regard to your Civil Service, it possesses many advantages. The young Gentlemen sent out in the capacity are in general well educated, and on their — arrival at the Presidency are admitted to assist in the Business of the different Offices, including nearly the — whole detail of public proceedings that can occur in any Government. In fact such have been the salutary operations of these institutions that your Presidency alone, has produced more men of extended capacity, in business than

. civil

Governors, and Governors attending Generals, they necessarily think ill of either situation.

So indispensable an all Indian Government, as power undisputed, and control without counteraction, that I shall not hope to see a period to these Calamities, until authority shall issue from one source and flow on one equal undivided Stream. were this the fact were the Power of Governor and Commanders in Chief united in the same Person, still subjecting all public Acts of Government to the Vote of a Council or Committee, the Civil & the Military would forgo their Animosities. Instead of regarding each other as contending Squadrons, they would feel themselves confederate forces acting under the same Leader. No longer would the deliberative Plans for the Conduct of a War, be thwarted by reluctant execution or actual disobedience, nor the most alluring hopes of decisive enterprize, be defeated by the sparing hand that should support them. Neither can I conceive that

on Chief, rest upon a different Basis, the passion for superiority will occasion violent and dangerous collision, The Mass of the Civil Service range under the banners of the Governor. The Body of the Army espouse the cause of their General, the first are civil and united The other are superior in vehemence and number The discontented of the Civil service make common Cause with the Military. The abrogations of the Military take shelter on the Army of Civil Patronage. — Hence a General ferment is excited. The Civil service prosecute their measures with methodical Assiduity. The Military indulge a clamorous excess. The grounds of discontent are communicated to the numerous attendants who surround all Europeans From these they spread through other Classes of the Natives and extending over all parts of India involve every Englishman, in the hatred & contempt of all the Country Powers. The Natives cannot enter into longer distinctions of jealous pride while they behold Governs angry

yours &c

to his Commander for preferment notwithstanding for his displeasure, provided his acquiescence with the Civil Interest can procure him an appointment. —

The condition of the Commander is still more humiliating without weight to resist the encroachments of the Civil Service his opposition only exposes his weakness, and his compliance infallibly forfeits the Confidence of the Army. He is besides involved in odious discussions overwhelmed with Committee of Business, and the smallest Portion of his thoughts bestowed upon the Duties of his Station. Hence for years past there have been no regular reviews, no inspection of the Troops on the part of the Commander in Chief, no enforcement of the established regulations of the Coast Service no encouragement of Parade Duty. The discipline of the Army rests solely at this Moment on the meritorious attention of subordinate Officers.

There appears but one remedy for these inveterate Evils, while the Powers of a Governor and those of a Commander

in

The last would enable you to act in defence of the Circars, in conjunction with the Nizam or against Tippoo's northern Possessions of Cudapah and Bassaul, as circumstances may require, were the main body of your forces thus established in a connected range upon the Enemies Frontiers the movements of the Carnatic Army would no longer continue circumscribed and inefficient as they have been. Neither would Tippoo dare to penetrate into your possessions least you should retaliate with superior facility against his own. — —

But we cannot look for any permanent arrangement on the present indefinite State of Military Command, while the Power that should rule and the Power that should obey are at open variance, while the subordinates are at the Mercy of contradicting Orders from contending Authorities, nothing but confusion can ensue. The inferior Officer looks not

to

ever who on their first approach received the European Officers, if there was one, and surrendered to them. The important places were entirely garrisoned by such European dependants of the Nabob. But unless these were likewise supplied, are reinforced, filled with supplies and defended by [illegible] they would be of no security of communication and subsistence. Such Forts are offensive measures to effect from the Carnatic into the Enemy's Country. It will further be impossible to preserve the Carnatic without Forts and strongholds for the Inhabitants fly from situations that afford not protection against predatory Cavalry.

Besides replenishing these inferior Forts, the Country cannot be secure without [illegible] regulation in your considerable Garrisons, and a distribution of your remaining force, into three Great Frontier Cantonments. The most central one, in the Carnatic somewhere between Trichinopoly and Velore. The second or southern one near Trichinopoly or the Head at Velore or in some other Northern Station.

[illegible]

and Fortifications be subjected to severe and periodical examinations; unless the Commandant of the place be enabled to enforce your instructions: if Military Storekeeper be absolute in his office and if the Civil Manager be sole director of the Magazines, without Check or control from the Commandant, whose character must suffer by surrender, surely they who are entrusted with the preparations should also be charged with the defence, thus there would be some Check at least on their negligence or indiscretion.

The late degrading Scenes of surrender without resistance at Arcot Cuddalore Permaul and almost every other Place, where the Enemy made any vigorous attack, have suggested an œconomical expedient of destroying many inferior Garrisons throughout the Country. But your Board will recollect, that every thing was venal on the Coast for years before Hyder ventured an invasion.

Note -

That he had secretly purchased the Killedarships of Arnee, Gingee, Carnatic Gut, Chicagut and various other Posts of Strength - these he filled with emissaries of his

Arrangement for his Reports of Arrangement. — A Survey and Report of the actual State and Deficiencies of Provisions Ammunitions and other Military Stores would enable you to ascertain this specific complement that should at all times be completed in every Garrison & Command. —

Of all the Southern Garrisons, which are the most important on your Coast the inspection & descriptive Report, are long ago completed. For as soon as this Army returned from the Kandyan Country I requested Captain Byrne to undertake a survey of Tanjore Trichinopoly, Madura, Palamcottah and Travancore which he executed with the utmost ability & accompanied with a Statement, expressed in accurate and comprehensive Terms. — There remains little therefore but to complete the Series of Inspection and Report which all must regularly be enforced obedience to such Orders for replenishing the Magazines with every thing the complement of Stores, as your Engineer and Committee of Inspection may report. — But as all Inspections prove a Test of the Zeal

Vide A. of Engineer to the Govt

It was not by such means, that the English
faith and Character became respectable in this Country.
There was a period not farther back than the days of
General Lawrence when the Natives of Industan held the
Engagements of an Englishman to be inviolable. They
represented him with all the attributes of Prowess in War
and of Justice in Peace. Thus Confidence and Veneration
were so mingled in their estimation of him that their
Sensations of security were stronger under an English
Authority, than under the best of their Native Princes.
In those days the Purse of the Individual was ever open
to the public exigency, for every Individual confided
in the faith and credit of the Public. Such were the
Steps by which the English rose to elevation in India

The next material object is the department
of Engineers including, not only preparations for
Sieges but the defensive condition of your Forts
You have a respectable Corps of Engineers, under an Officer
of [illegible]

Note Pr great [illegible] army [illegible] India is [illegible] supplied by Bullocks.

The abuses and defficiencies in your Bullock department have long been the subject of Complaint — when Sir Eyre Coote in 1782 required 30,000 Bullocks to enable the Carnatic Army to move with effect, the total actually serving with it did not I believe exceed 9000.

Nor has your Carnatic Army ever since been able to procure a Complement for distant operations. To this Cause has been chiefly attributed the failure of the Carnatic War. — Indeed the Evil in Question, seems almost beyond a Remedy. For the Principal Black Men who used to engage their Bullocks in your Service after expending their Stocks and straining their Credit, on the public faith, have been suffered to run Months upon Months in Arrears. At last with more than twelve Months unliquidated Balance due to them, having lost many hundreds of their Cattle through fatigue and Sickness, they are turned adrift from the Service, with their few remaining Cows without Settlement and without Security.

regular disbursements to the troops, the Public followers were often shamefully neglected. I conceive also that much benefit will be derived from separating the complement belonging to the field and battering train and by establishing in each cantonment a Commissary of Stores with the full equipment of every article necessary to enable the division to which he belongs, to move on the shortest Notice, without reference to the Storekeepers of Garrisons, for they are not sufficiently under military control, to be entrusted with Military preparations.

It is further extremely requisite that your establishment of Pioneers should be encreased not only for expertness and dispatch in the preparations of a Seige, but to facilitate the rapid movements of your Armies. Hyder seldom maintained less than 5000 Commonly men of this corps who preceded his Line, cleared the Roads and enabled him to move with a celerity seldom equalled by Europeans.

Nt The Table on which Bullocks are rated for the Public Service
& 2½ Pagodas p.r Month for a draught Bullock and two
Pagodas for a Carriage Bullock — The Southern Army hereof
allows for less by ½ Pagoda p.r Month or 25 p.r Cent —

the Equipage of the Artillery called loud for Reformation

I have already suggested the necessity of equipping each Corps with sufficiency of Artificers, and conveyance for the expeditious movement of its own baggage Stores and ammunition. The Corps will thereby be at all times ready for Emergencies and the Store Department will be relieved from a considerable embarrassment. For at present encumbered with Merchant Ammunition & various other Articles belonging to the Battalions.

The numerous Body of Lascars Artificers and Public followers attached to that Department, could be a usual object of consideration. They should assuredly be disciplined & formed into Corps under the Command of European officers regularly trained for the Service and regular Receipt of pay. The want of such a Provision during the late Campaign affected all

these Articles. Lastly that Government should order all Renters and Collectors of Revenue throughout the Company's and Allies Dominions to charge not than eight Thullegy or three Pagoda per 100 measures for all the Grain supplied to the Cavalry. That men allow to each horse more than three Measures per day at the rate of one Pagoda per Month.

Not all of these on which horses are fed in this

The Artillery having become a main arm of Military operations in the system of India warfare has maintained its reputation hardly surpassed in any Service I shall therefore only observe that the augmentation of so ponderous a machinery is attended with unsupportable expenditure, and is destructive of those sudden and unexpected movements by which the great events in India have been effected. Whether it be continued on an extended or contracted scale the Department of Stores Artificers and Conveyance forming the

* Note Tippoo Sultan —

your ... Army all Parties admit to be capitally equipp'd in this

** The Mahrattas can bring 100 000 and the Nizam 60 000 Horse into the Field.

Mark branch of your Establishment, & how ably are your Enemy com-
ming more than 150 000 Horsemen into the Field. ** The Crimes of
Note all which your Troops Horses are purchased the still more
extravagant Prices at which they are maintained the unreasonable Pay
of your Troopers, and the lavish Allowances to Cavalry Officers, render it
almost Chimerical to suggest the means of new modelling that Service.

† Vide

Notwithstanding these Objections I had prepared

* Vide, See my Letter to Sir Eyre Coote dated —

a Plan, which if I had been to remain in India, I should have
submitted to your Consideration for raising 5,000 Horse at a
Moderate Rate. — The Troopers to receive only a small proportion
of pay more than the Infantry, and the Horse to be fed
at a very reduced Allowance without any further Contingent Contingency
or extra charge. Thus the Expence of a Cavalry Field Army
would be reduced within the Limits of the Coast Army ...

Whether in the any engagements on the part of the
Government have been required except that the Officers
charged with the Execution should be well disposed to the
Native Nations. That the Nizam and the Mahrattas
... should admit the Agents to join the Army if required

first to learn the Manoeuvres and Maintain the Discipline

Although I recommended my self to Your Lordship as
judicious to admit Friends, or Christians into Battalions, with Men
of reputable Casts, yet I assuredly the Institution of Mannien Royal Schools
Gentoos and Malabars in the same Corps, is beneficial. It stimulates
by emulation and restrains all dangerous confederacies which cannot
escape the penetrancy of contending Castes. I have also recommended
the Corps of Topasses, or descendants of Europeans, with retain the
Characteristic qualities of their Extraction — They form a
Check upon the others. Troops and even nations easily
maintained in mere manner of difficulty - for they each envy your
the Europeans Black Corps would become a nursery for
hundreds of Children who are lost to the Community

These Expences attending your Cavalry have deprived
of that essential Constituent of an Army Indirect Money
in Policy which draws from all assimilated Regiments for
Publick Service That of Hyder, has left you with scarce
sufficiency of Horse to form a Body and Guard in extent of

every Soldier, that they be regularly paid, and enabled to
subsist their Families. That the wise Institution of admitting
the Children of wounded or deserving Soldiers, to be maintained and
to draw pay from the Battalions be continued, and the Black
Officers treated with Indulgence and respect. It is further
requisite that the Mode of paying pay be so amended as to
remove every possible imputation of fraudulent exactions
committed against the Soldiers. The minimum advances of Money,
in the moments of distress, by undue stoppages for articles which
either have not been furnished or are overcharged. And by other
unjustifiable practices. It shall ever be my Duty to denounce,
that while the negligence in maintaining the interior oeconomy
of the Battalions, and the Conduct of their Officers continue to inspire
them with a sense of insecurity no probable Grant can secure
their adherence.

It the European Officers on the Coast are not
generally Conversant with the Country Languages, every one assigned
to Command an Detachment of a Sepoy Corps should be directed
to

The growing strength and discipline of your
Enemies and late disasters point out the wisdom of Sir Eyre
Coote's requisitions for an increase of Europeans, to form the central
strength of your Armies. He maintained that at least
10,000 Europeans should be constantly compleat for Service in the
three Presidencies. An objection has arisen from their Sickly Mortality
occasioning a burdensome Demand for new supplies of Men. This
may be in a great measure remedied by salutary precautions
for the Reception of the Recruits from Europe -- By stationing
them in healthy quarters, enforcing regularity, and restraining
the excess of Arrack and other pernicious liquors. --

With regard to your Servants, they will be
watchful of their discipline, and liberal to confirm their
attachment. It is by their good Conduct, that your Settlements
have hitherto been preserved, and to them you are to look for their
Stability. That they are partial to your Service is evinced by
recent experience. Let them receive the Common Justice due to
every

Clamours of Men whose the most noble necessities lead them to
extremity of Distress - These considerations suggest the benefit of
of retaining indiscriminately admission into the Service, and of
selecting a succession of deserving Officers, for the Command of the
your Corps -

The highest Orders of your Service, no doubt,
possess in a still stronger degree the practical advantages now
described But as the Military are in India, so by rotation without
Purchase, it is scarcely possible to become a field Officer in less
than twenty years. The Constitutions are equal to that Climate
to so long a series of fatigue - Besides your field Officers
in General Command the Considerable Garrisons as they
Regimentally belong to the four Battalions of your three
Regiments of European Infantry. These Corps are frequently
left to the Junior Captains, who are solicitous of procuring
appointments to the Sepoys, and take little interest in the
discipline of the Europeans But may not the Command of
an European Corps be rendered permanent and extraordinary as in
those in England — May not the Evolutions of Line &c
be delivered by the establishment of half pay and Re
to Officers of rising those Commissions. By these means the
who are designated for zealous exertion of their country might
retire with a provision for their families and give opportunities
Advancement to those more Capable in the Military Profession

the utmost brilliancy of Success —

Of all the objects within your Presidency, the improvement of your Military System is the most important and the least difficult. The Discipline and manœuvres of the Europeans and Sepoy Infantry, as well as of your Artillery (in the field) and Cavalry, in your Service, are founded on the best Models of Europe. It is acknowledged that before the War, there were few Corps would have done Credit to any Service; while their gallantry and endurance form an Epoch in historical Records. The Officers on the Coast are habituated to Command in emergencies, with a facility that few subordinate Officers in Europe, ever have a prospect of acquiring. —

Before an Officer attains the Rank of Captain, he must unavoidably have been often charged with the Command of Parties on distant Marches; in the Conveyance of Stores; in the Guard of Forts and Storehouses, in the business of Collection and menacing of Refractory Polygars, together with every other species of duty, which can occur. From hence it will be found, that there are few services indeed, which do not then possess the practical requisites of an Officer. How strongly these Zeal, knowledge and ability have exemplified during the late contest, by those who Command your Sepoy Battalions, — with what care and attention do they study their Soldiers relieve their wants, and restrain the rash ar-

Cornwallis

sponses by which we governed India were thrown away, and there remained a manifest impossibility of maintaining the Territorial Empire, in its unsettled and distracted Condition

These form but an incomplete enumeration of Circumstances that mark the hasty progress of our decline. The Arabs have fallen, The Moors have degenerated. The Portuguese have decayed. The Dutch have dwindled. The French are bereft of Territory. — All of them have been great, and powerful, and Conquerors in India, — All of them have paid the forfeit of misconduct. The English have attained a loftier situation in the East, beyond the most towering of their Rivals, are now precipitating from their Elevation. Thus they are leaving a Monitory example to all future innovators, that no energy of former achievements, or extent of actual Power can support a Government, while warring with internal principles of Dissolution

If we are to look for a renovation of the Empire in India, it must arise from unlooked for exertion on the part of your Right Honourable President.

The difficulties with which you have manfully contended, the Consideration you have experienced and your ability in overcoming circumstances speed a well grounded expectation that in the prosecution of a career — which regarded from your labours would be crowned with

of Civil management, justifies the Appellation of Military Government, there is no Country on Earth so peculiarly entitled to that designation as the English Settlements in India. Besides, as no Country can be more habituated to convulsions, wars and revolutions, it follows that the public endeavours should be seriously directed to obtain perfection in the Military System.

When we compare the discipline of your Troops and the constitution of your Armies with those of other European Powers in India, the superiority is evidently with the English. But when we look back to the Days of Clive and Lawrence to the smallness of their force, and the magnitude of their atchievements, we must confess that more recent occurrences afford nothing, but a mortifying Contrast. The history of many Years past is filled with the details of our impolicy. The best Regiments of Country upon the Coast were driven from the Walls of the Enemy. Garrisons were left destitute of Military Stores and Provisions. Unequal negotiations were commenced for ceasing Peace with Native Powers. Unjust Wars were unskilfully conducted. Hasty Treaties were neither preparations concerted nor precautions. [illegible] The first Summons detachments were cut off. Armies were [illegible] Plundered, Countries depopulated. A victorious contest was concluded by a degrading precipitation, only to make way for still more humiliating events. The People were starving, the Treasury empty, Credit gone, and all Ranks despairing. [illegible]

— Vide no 4th in our Treaties —

— Vide Wars of Hyder Ali Khan —

[illegible]

Arrears was to be advanced, & often came attended with such circumstances so singularly discreditable, that nothing short of Pennys could justify the offer, or acceptance — Of our Company Bonds, they were hardly negotiable, Of our Bengal Bill the holders of them lost ℔ 30, 40, or 50 ℔ Cent. And if the Payment took place on or out of Government the discretion or Caprice of the Ship Master alone determined the Mode of Payment. Ready Officers at the Mercy of such a Superior have frequently been submitted to receive a Months Arrears in Rice, Teas, Wines or other Merchandise — When these and similar incidents, are in your Remembrance when you recollect how patiently Troops have suffered and how bravely they have fought, I am persuaded you will admit, that they have not ill grounded and that their Grievances call loudly for Redress.

It is by the good Order and efficiency of the Army only or chiefly that the English Dominions in the East can be preserved. This is requisite not merely to repel any sudden Invasion of your Possessions, which you have never yet been able to conduct without Military Force, but there are habitual intervention of the Military

on one hand and by Usumptions of the Civil Servants on the other

The Natives of Hindostan are little for any but the Military Character. The Civil Servants therefore in order to acquire consequence, assumed a Superiority over the Military. Thus the Chief or President was frequently held forth as the Phougdar or General of the Province, who was prevented by Jealousy from taking the Field, but whose Mandates the Soldiery were bound to obey. The recent Contests between Government and the Military Commanders together with the annual Influx of the King's Officers lately employed in India, have unavoidably thrown a greater mass of Unlearned Persons into Parliament and given greater currency to Military Reputations than could be acquired from the Officers of your own Establishment. The intervening Circumstances has been indeed the Calamity of passing Years in a pernicious Climate, where Peace is a temporary Remedy and continued fatigue

During the late War many Officers were obliged to sell their Furniture and wearing Apparel in order to procure the necessary Necessaries; others could not possibly find means of returning as became their Station. The Military and

Home

Note - Notwithstanding the Dissentions that raged among all ranks of Europeans in India
(Vide the other side) had the good Fortune to avoid every Species of disunion - having neither exhibited a
charge nor been the subject of a Complaint from any Person in the Coun

and Military these Cabals of disunion were greatly strengthened during the Government of Sir [illegible] Woodford the pretensions of [illegible] were countenanced — By [illegible] Governor in private command of the Civil Chief — The [illegible] received Reports and Parties kept the keys of the Garrison and had inspections of Stores Magazines and Defences in the Fort, hence it happened during the late War that the Command was not delegated to the Military Officer — until the Enemy were in motion against the place. Then it was only so delegated that the Chief might provide for his own safety, and throw the odium of surrender on the Commander - Thus instead of a regular Military Control, a systematic & ignominously prevailed The Magazines were left without Grain, the Garrisons without Stores, and the Country without preparation - On the irruption of Hyder Ally, the Forts in the Carnatic fell an easy prey to the invader - These invitations were too frequently increased by military vehemence &

of withdrawing from the Southern Station while the Military grievances there, were unredressed, without even that no endeavour was exerted — nay that it seemed their Interests and to represent their sufferings —

I have now my Lord and Gentlemen to offer my best apologies for the tediousness of this recapitulation It exhibits various incidents, in their rise, progress and completion — In this view it may prove not altogether uninteresting to that Class of public Servants who wish to have often information for past Transactions; at all Events I presume it has sufficiently evinced that our endeavours have proved less permanently advantageous, than I had reason to expect, can neither be attributed to me, nor to the Army I commanded.

It is fully known to your Board, that the system of conciliation to which Genl. Sullivan, and I had rigidly adhered, does not accord with the opinions of any considerable number of either Service, various circumstances of contest had for many years existed entirely between the Civil

Note – Notwithstanding the Dissentions that raged among the ranks of Europeans in India, that had the good fortune to avoid every Species of discussion, having neither exhibited a Charge nor been the subject of a complaint from any Person in the Country

of Amboor and Do regret should be effected. That Event
at last took place which has most materially increased
every Manager, service has instilling [illegible] whom
he retired - excited general imagination and while he is
detention of 200 Knights Prisoners seemed to preclude all

[illegible] made pacific expectations.
[illegible] immediate
[illegible] Service,

Hastened to the First Council to lay before

* you Right Honorable President a faithful Statement of your
southern Affairs of our Proceedings and Correspondence, to explain
the meritorious conduct of the Troops in that quarter and
the eminent exertions made by Mr Sullivan, and Mr Swan
at the head of the Civil Departments, to prove the extent of
internal mismanagement existing in the Southern systems
and to point out resources for the speedy liquidation of the
Army Arrears. - Had my representations of these particulars
procured assurance of relief I intended to embark in
my own Regiment for Bengal, where I should have
been Senior Officer of the Kings Service, and second in
command on that Establishment - But I could not bear

the disinclination to have a Division stationed on the Decaun suggested this mode of effecting their removal But by this machinations any Troops less patient than ours, would have been excited to mutiny and the Fort of Trichinopoly would have fallen to Tippoo, if he had brought proper to guard it at that moment.—

I was obliged without any previous communication, to disperse the Troops in quest of subsistence The 78th to Tanjore— The Cannonans towards Tripatore, a large Body of Sepoys towards Madura, and other Battalions to Mallore and the Marawa— At the same time the 101st and soon after the 98th were ordered to the Seaside to embark from thence for Bengal on their way to Europe

Shaw repeatedly urged the necessity of recovering the Public yettaweras, and field establishment of the Army in order to lighten the burthen of expenditure as to a considerable part of those arrears already incurred— But the prosecution of the Treaty with Tippoo induced your Board to continue that load until the most absolute

Not

with many Kind Embassies [illegible] the Question which the different Presidencies laboured, that [illegible] these Incidents, the Treaty of Peace with Tippoo Sultan was generally considered as a measure of exigence and necessity in the English Interests in India. It was also a prevalent Opinion that if the necessary Steps had not been conducted under some unfavorable circumstances. The distinguished knowledge and abilities of Sir George Hilaro Barlow were peculiarly adapted to procure a most honorable and beneficial Peace.

more
endeavors effectual — The latter Class of venerable Veteran
remains unprovided for, and the monthly issuing of grain
depending on your Renters and Cond[r] Servants. That of
course no steps were taken to enforce their Attendance so much was it
neglected by the Renters of Tuckinmahoy after I
left the Northward, Natives so famished & Refugees impelled by
hunger were driven to such excesses in their endeavors to
procure relief, as obliged the Military Commandant to
repress them by force of Arms. —

To these painful Incidents were added the
Claims and distresses of the Army encamped near Tuckinga
The Troops were accustomed to endure 12 or 18 Months
with uncertain supplies for Clothing, and the Public Followers
Incurr Attendants on the Army, had long been strangers
to any Com[n] — When to this was added a failure of the
Daily allowances of Grain in lieu of Bitta their Case
would have been truly desperate, had not Tondaman
advanced a Months provision for their relief, such were
the abuses of the Renters at Tuckinapoly, that in
a favorable Season the place was menaced by Famine

This

& convince the Duties of obedience with the obligations of justice.

I directed the Officers commanding the Corps of those Regiments to furnish me with Rolls containing the names of each Black Officer and Sepoy under their command; specifying the length of Service, and arrears of Pay, in order that each of them might receive a Certificate of his demand on the Company to be countersigned by the Officer, and by the Commandant of the Garrison and which the Corps corresponds; at the same time desired a particular recommendation of every Individual who had any pretention to indulgence.

This being finished our next object was to distinguish the new, and undeserving Rabble, who have been collected during the distracted period of the Southern Affairs. They were ordered to receive on the first of each succeeding Month 30 days subsistence in Grain & be continued until their Arrears should be discharged. The ancient and respectable part of those Corps were to be continued on the Rolls until I should be able to procure some adequate provision for so deserving a Class of Public Servants. In neither instance however does my

endea

been raised by his Highness the Nabob Mahamed Ally.—
Notwithstanding the involuntary transfer of these Revenues to the
Company on the footing that allowed the assignment of the Nabob's
Revenues, they still have the power of Distress with a reputation
unknown to Europeans — Among these men there were the most
respectable Soldiers of the East, some of them had followed
their Fathers into the Carnatic in the days of Dupleix Ally and
Omrawdoon Cawn, others had been in the Service since the Days
of Chunda Saheb and the deposed Rana of Gandee Queen of
Tanjore, many of them had continued since the Company
of Lawrence, Clive and Stringer Lawrence, in a Constant Series
of Military Duty — To these unfortunate Officers, an Average of
12 Months pay was due. — The misfortunes of the times were
so impossible to discharge those Claims for the regular Corps of
the Army were not less in Arrears — Under such circumstances
to turn them adrift to misery, while the Country was in a
State that could afford them no relief, would have disturbed
the most unfeeling mind — They applauded me for my conduct
then expressed — Sadly the only expedient that promised

to

to subsist so large a force in the Dindigull Country, I therefore left a strong Garrison, and withdrew the Troops towards Madura between the Mountains and the Plains. As soon as I had finished the Reviews of Battalions in which I had been engaged for several Months, I detached three Battalions under Captain Wheeler to the Dindigull Country, I found it also necessary to move thither in person in order to arrange a Promany of Payment and supply for the Troops in that Province. Some Circumstances of Importance there respecting the Polygars, Palaiers and Shengherry were immediately communicated to your President, and evinced the refractory Disposition of that Race. From Dindigull I proceeded by Nagapatam and Tanjore to Tritchinopoly in order to provide by personal endeavour for the Distresses of the Troops.

I shall now be undergo a Duty more painful than all the embarrassments, hitherto experienced, Your Lordship and the Board found it requisite to order a reduction of two thousand Independents, and other Northern Irregulars who had

Superintendants should address their Applications not to the Subordinate Officers commanding in the different Districts but to the Southern Commander in order that Measures might be reconsiled with those in the Southern Districts of Southern Forces — By this means I would be preserved in a Constant State of Preparedness the Jarrings & incident to the want of Subordinate Intelligence between Civil and Military, would be avoided and every Corps would have a rotation of Detachment duty. I also recommend an immediate reduction of Peons, Tymanies and Others to the amount of 10,000 Fanams, from which a monthly saving of 25 or 30,000 Pagodas would ensue; I flattered myself that the adoption of arrangements proposed in that Letter would have removed the deficiencies under which the Southern Forces labour and that in the event of hostility in that part of India, they would have added such vigor to our force as would have precluded a renewal of those calamities which occured during the late Carnatic War —

By the end of May it became in part rather

6

head of the Putanjpollum Valley to receive the Grain necessary

for the Current [illegible]

[illegible] Terms of the

Agreement [illegible] on Public Consideration on the

most favorable [illegible] Commissariat Department the Southern Force. That the Town, or the Arrack to Sale

my sentiments on this proposal [illegible] suggested that

the Security of Pychenapoly was the most eligible position, for a Cantonment here a Strong Force would be required on every

circumstance of Field Equipment should at all times be

stationed. That the great deposit of Military Stores, and

Provisions should be formed there, with the Field and main Body of the Horsemen, Artillery &c. That the Commandant of Corps should be charged with the Carriage of these Battalion Stores, and Ammunition as well as Rice &c

&c required, at the usual Rates specified in the Company's Regulations. Also suggested that whenever Military Aid should be found necessary for the interior business of the Country, the Civil Chiefs, Residents and

Superintendants

Person and near Palagat at the time when Colonel [illegible]
Lumbertons Army was before that place, Sent them with
an escort to the Camp of Nainar Singg, and received his
thanks for the good treatment he experienced — He was the
only subject of Tippoo whom I had not immediately
released although nearly 10,000 persons had been taken
by us during the Operations of the Southern Army — I was
also directed to restore the Forts and Countries of Caroor
and Darapooram, but to keep possession of Dindigull and
to station a strong Force there until the English Prisoners
should be actually enlarged.

That no time in evacuating the specified
Countries. — And on the April moved with Colonel
Forbes's Division to Dindigull, while Colonel Stuart fell
back from Caroor upon the Province of Tinchenopoly with
Instructions to deposit all the Stores — and leaving Ordnance
of the Army in that Garrison — While we remained at
Dindigul the Troops in that Quarter suffered a continuance
of fatigue — They were obliged to March 70 Miles to the

attacked, and an European Officers, who fell into the Enemies

Note Hands, was closely confined at Sankaregaum — The

2d Battalion had been advanced from General Stuart's

force to the Northward, and was entirely cut to pieces by

Note — Tippoo Troops near Cumbacum — Tippoo Hearing of Sending

that the Southern Army was ordered to abandon the Country

And that no other was in force to give him the Pleasure

in his investment of Mangalore. He found that distinguished

Note Colonel Campbell Garrison at last to yield to the necessity of famine, and

marched off with his Men Surrender the Place —

& marmed Troops to Collect by agreeably to the Stipulation with Tippoo — by which Mangalore was Evacuated, and the delivered to Mr Spencer of Gun

Notwithstanding the flagrant breach

and died soon after with Rathieur, with many other Captive English Officers, Prisoners

out with Fatigue

from the Commissioners a Copy of the Treaty of Peace mutually

Signed on the February and exchanged between

Note — The Peace with Tippoo Sultaun — The Treaty specifies the

by the express order of Tippoo Sultaun — Enlargement of the Bushwanna or Umbolan of Passport

-sheers who had been detained in order to give evidence

concerning the Murder of a Party of Europeans taken —

Sanfore; and the exertions of M^r Sullivan procured us many Articles in which we had been before deficient.

During my late progress through the Southern Countries, M^r Digby strained every nerve of personal Credit & addition to Conveyance for the whole Ordinance Ammunition and Stores of the Army he had actually provided Carriage Complete for 300 000 Bears of Rice which at the rate of one Bear p^r day for 15 Men Victualled to 20 days provisions for the whole Army independently of other Conveyance amounting to 10 days more. The whole Body of the Army was assembled at Caroor; excepting the Division with Colonel Fullarton which remained in force at Dindigul ready to join at the shortest notice, farther was wanting but Specific Orders from your Lordship and the Board or from the Commissioners to recommence hostility.

I had still a plan of operations in view that promised to lead us to the Capital of Mysore, by a Route not less favourable than that which we had been directed to abandon; my expectations of your Instructions to prosecute the war were strengthened by the Conduct of our adversaries previously to my arrival at Caroor a Foraging Party had been

Soucars. The Money remitted to the Army from Sanjore, was issued in Sanjore fanams at the rate of 22½ for Star Pagoda — But when the Sepoys received this Money in distant encampments, they found that 24 or 25 fanams were required for a Pagoda there, nor could they in many instances, without enormous loss, procure the necessaries of life for those uncurrent fanams. To prevent as much as possible the Troops from sufferings by a loss upon exchange, which in common Justice should fall upon the Public it was proposed to Mr Sullivan and immediately acceded to by him that the Paymaster should carry the difference to the Account of the Company. It was therefore directed that the Officers Commanding Corps should form a Board to ascertain the loss sustained by each Battalion, and Mr Digby Paymaster in Camp was instructed to give Credit to the Corps for the Amount of loss incurred, agreeably to the General Statement transmitted to me by the above mentioned Boards.

I have been minute on this recapitulation in order to impress the necessity of reform in the Southern payments

This will be effected by ordering a large Coinage of Pagodas and by establishing a Standard or proportional value between the Pagodas and fanams, in the same manner as in England 21 Shillings are at all times equivalent to a Guinea.

I next proceeded to Sanjore to Concert measures with Mr Sullivan for the safety of the Southern Countries, while the Army should for the third time advance into the Enemies Dominions, From Sanjore and Trichinopoly, I joined the Main division at Coiar where I was pleased to receive as from the Providence with the 98 Regiment a party of European Artillery

Rupees. The whole Currency therefore of those Provinces exceeding the Pagodas that happen to be in use consists of Fanams of the every District Coins a different sort, the comparative rate has not been established between the Star pagodas, and these inferior Coins there Value therefore fluctuates according to the relative demand and the Coinage of one province is seldom or never at par with another. N.P. Whenever it is known that a large issuing of Fanams is at hand, the Shroffs, Soucars, and Dubashees purchase the pagodas they can procure. Thus the Fanams are kept at a high price till the disbursements has taken place and the rate is fixed at the Current Exchange for the day. But no sooner has this fluctuating Coin been Circulated than the pagodas come forth. In the Hours the Holders of Fanams suffer a depreciation of 6. 8. or 10 p.Ct.

Still more oppressive is this medium of public payment when the Fanams are issued in a province to which they do not belong. As the Tanjore fanams has no regular Currency in any other province. This applies to all Coins of that description fabricated in Trichenopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Sheorgunga. N.P. Commercial evils arising from this debasement and diversity of Coin are not less considerable. A Merchant cannot make a remittance to any place North of the Coleroon without much labour and expence in buying up Pagodas or else by any unreasonable premium to

Sana

Vol. Colonel Kellys division was stationed there Nov. on the confines
of the Marratta Country less than 20 Miles from Madura

Vol. Swamys are a small Caste of different trades viz. Coolies of Silver
and Copper

Mangalore written in Terms that fully marked the enmity of Tippo
and convinced me that a rupture was unavoidable. This opinion
confirmed by a detail of particulars in a Letter from General Mac
& I therefore lost no time, in ordering the Stores to join Colonel Stuart
down from near Cavoor and marched the same night to Madura

Note

On my Arrival at Cavoor, I found that Pannams
Note amounting to a Lack of Pagodas, had reached Camp from Tanjore.
The impatience of the Troops for this Supply was proportioned to
the necessity of their distress. excepting the prize money at
Dindigal, and the working money to the parties employed on extra
labour, no sums had been issued to the Army during our whole
progress in entering and recrossing India - unfortunately the Coin
in which this payment was received became a more grievous
& discontent than all the hardships they had endured - The Star
Note a Star Pagoda is worth Pagoda is understood to be the only Legal Coin of the Country
8 Shillings It is not coined to the Southward, but it was used to be
supplied by the Sora Naio Pagoda which is for the most
by ten p Cent - The Rajah of Tanjore has not succeeded to the
Note the Tribute formerly paid coining Pagoda; and of late has paid the Tribute in the
to L. de Dagnac Dutch Coinage at Negapatam called Lions 4 or 5
at £160 000 Sacks of Pagodas annually, but has for several years
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Note the Zamorin, and his followers of the Nayer Cast are rigid Gentoos un-
veneratle the Bramins — Tippoo's Soldiers daily expose the Heads of many
Bramins in sight of the Fort — It is asserted that the Zamorins rather than
Witness such enormities chose to abandon Palagatcherry.

relieve your exhausted Provinces from the burden of sustaining so large a proportion of troops — At the same time the posts were so stationed as to overawe every disturbance to the Southward and to [illegible] in the event of a renewal of the war against Tippoo Sultaun I proceeded with the Bengal division on the most Central Situation to the Southward the Arrangements were hardly finished when I received your orders to reassemble the Army and to prepare for a recommencement of Hostility — you likewise directed me to retain possession of Palagatcherry in case by any Accident it should not have been restored I instantly issued orders to all the Garrisons and Stations to augment our equippment. I wrote to Mr Sullivan, Mr Hippesley and the other Gentlemen in the Civil Department intreating them to procure Bullocks, Gunney Bags, and money for the pressing exigencies of the Army — I further made a Circuit of the Southern Countries to accelerate their preparations

Note on the 4th Aug. 1790

Mr Swan Resident at Tanjore to forward the Convoy of Money and Conveyance collecting for us there by Mr Swan from thence sent to the Zamorin exhorting him to maintain Palagatcherry which he had accepted after it was abandoned by Captain Wheler I dispatched Captain Agnew with a party of Sepoys to relieve four Battalions from the Rajah of Travancore. He very graciously complied, and Captain Agnew would no doubt have enabled the Zamorin to maintain the place but upon his arrival the Zamorin and his adherents despairing of support had abandoned the place and retired to their recesses in the Mountains.

On the North or Coast of the Tanjore Country I received a Letter from the Commissioners dated 1 February near

ote Batta as the Extra sum allowed the Troops over and above the
in lieu of Subsistence while in the field.

le Some other Corps had charged the Company with the Batta
to every Soldier in the Field, notwithstanding the Captains Gross up
the Maintenance of the Troops. — Thus the Amount of Gross
s diverted from public savings to the benefit of Individuals
If I had permitted this Practice the Sum ... would have
£ 100,000

irreproachable Missionary have retrieved the Character of Europeans from imputations of general depravity." I forwarded him with a respectable escort to the nearest Encampment of the Enemy, when he was stopped at Tellamungalum, and returned to Sanfore Soujeice however that he undertook the business for his Journal which has been before your Board, evinces that the Southern Army acted towards our Enemies with a Moderation seldom experienced by friends in moments of pacification - from him also you learned that they commenced on the Grounds of the Inhabitants who declared that we afforded them more secure protection than the Commanders of their own Troops.

The Army had now been fed for many Months entirely at the expence of the Enemy, I directed that all Grain found in the Country should be served out to the Troops in lieu of Batta, thereby saving to the Company an advance of nearly £500 per day for the whole time the Army was so subsisted The Troops were free to make their after Claims in case they should expect that Grain on the footing of Batta.

On the Seaniary 17th the Army arrived at Appiyacotta Colonel Stuart with the main division proceeded to Coimbetore in the borders of the Pitchimaply Country - Colonel Stokes with a strong Force remained in the District of Darapooram and Dindigal, and Colonel Kelly with another division advanced to Coimbetore on the Eastern

Coast

at Coimbatore ready to oppose the Enemy — But these and all similar Arrangements were rendered abortive by your Minutes of Consultations dated 5 December directing me to fulfill the order of unqualified restitution enjoined by your Deputies as the preliminaries of negotiation with Tippoo Sultan their letters reached me on the December and on the I received from the Commissioners another Letter repeating their instructions

We had entirely consumed the Grain in Coimbatore, and all that was left in the adjacent fields — I was not at liberty to move in our intended Course, nor to look for new supplies, which would have been deemed an infraction, I had therefore to return to Palagatcherry — There the Troops procured Grain to subsist them as far as Tritchenopoly and Madura, a distance of 200 Miles On the December the Army returned towards the Southern Countries, at the same time I detached Captain Wheeler and the Battalions to escort the Stores from Cochin, with directions to evacuate Palagatcherry and to join me by the Route of Annamally and Sydany close to the Mountains — On our second March, we were visited by the Reverend Mr Swartz, whom your Lordship and the Board requested to proceed to Seringapatam as a faithful interpreter between Tippoo and the Commissioners — The knowledge and integrity of this very valuable

I neither felt myself at Liberty to disregard an order so peremptorily conveyed nor to fulfil the utmost extents of its Literal signification, I therefore stated to them the benefits of our position, and the menacing appearance on the Malabar Coast. I have transmitted a Variety Communications to your Board and intimated my intention of remaining at Combatoor, until I should be further instructed. My Aid de Camp Captain Moody proceeded to Madras. He was fully qualified by knowledge and ability to explain our Situation, and to prove that a movement to Seringapatam would endanger the Throne of Hyder.

During the succeeding interval every movement was employed in adding to the fullness of our equipment. I informed Rochin Cawn the Commander of Tippoo's Army in the Country of Combatoor that I would observe the Cessation till further Orders. Captain Maitland with the Flank Brigade proceeded to Dindigull and Trichinopoly in order to bring Supplies of Stores from the Southern Garrisons. A Deputy Paymaster in Camp whose zeal, and Public Talents, have on all occasions been conspicuous, went to procure money at Tinnevelly, and to concert with the Tinnevelly Superintendant there a permanent mode of remittance and supply. As soon as this Reinforcement should be ready to move towards us, I meant to fall back and cover the Junction. In the mean while the 3 Brigade was detached by Palagatcherry to Cochin where the Governor had prepared for us a considerable Stock of Naval Stores and Ammunition. The main body of the Army remained

Note. -- * Habits of intercourse took place between Rocket Camp. Camp and ours of which there had been no case of the between contending Armies in India. -

I neither felt myself at liberty to disregard an order so peremptorily conveyed, nor to forfeit the utmost extent of its literal signification, I therefore stated to them the benefits of our position, and the menacing aspect of the Malabar Coast. I have transmitted similar Communications to your Board and intimated my intention of remaining at Combatoor, until I should be further instructed My Aid de Camp Captain Moody proceeded to Madras He was fully qualified by knowledge and ability to explain our situation, and to prove that a movement to Seringapatam would endanger the Ruin of Hyder

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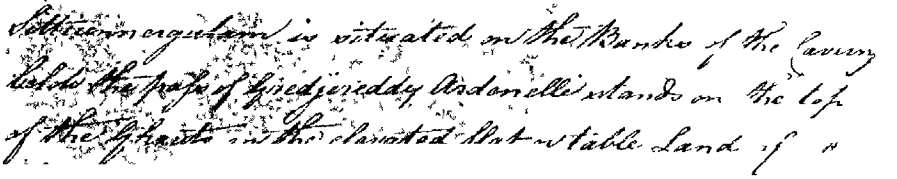
Note

Ardenelli, from thence I meant to press forward to the City of Seringapatam with the utmost rapidity that could be united with precaution — counting on the Knight-Harpeeter that lay before me, Whether successful — or — engaging for the event I depended but on expectations of restoring the English name and consequence in India were of short duration —

Your Lordship and the Board had judged it expedient to delegate proper powers of Negotiation to Commissioners who were to treat of Peace at the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun invested with full Authority by your Board to give what instructions they thought proper to all those of the English employed against the Mysoreans, they proceeded to the Camp of Mudeen Pilt Doon Caun near Arnee in the Carnatic, Between that place and Tellicherry Mauham they received intelligence that in consequence of — information from the Presidency of Tellicherry, — intimating the immediate hostility on the part of Tippoo Sultaun against Mangalore I had moved the Army into the Enemy's Country and had reduced Palagatcherry — after many compliments to my own Conduct and exertions they directed me forthwith to restore all Forts Ports and Countries recently reduced and to retire within the limits possessed by the English on the 26th of the preceding July, their Letter dated reached me on the 20th November two days before my intended March towards Gudjenedry and Seringapatam —



were confirmed by the Zamorin who had abundantly furnished us with Grain at Palagatcherry, he likewise engaged for the assistance of all the Malabar Chiefs " commanding the Ghauts, or Mountainous that bound " Mysore upon the West, they were not only willing to provide for us during the Siege, but to form Magazines for us in strong positions among the Mountains and to join us with 20 or 30,000 Nyars of Ye Guard.

Mahomed Ally and another distinguished Leader had been executed in the Camp of Tippoo, for exciting disaffection — A recent conspiracy had occurred in Serengapatam, menacing the exclusion of Tippoo's Family, the release of the English Prisoners and the re-establishment of the antient Rama or Gentoo Sovereign of Mysore. The Gentoo or " Canara Race, forming the great Mass of Inhabitants in Mysore had unequivocal proofs of my earnest Zeal to support their Interests and favorite Family — In short every circumstance seemed to mark this interesting moment as the crisis of the War.

The Troops were immediately " completed with ten days Grain. The Carriages were repaired, the Departments arranged and the Army prepared for March. I informed your Board of my design against the Forts and Magazines of Vellumgulum and

Ondanelle

our Friends the disaffected Rajahs rendered it almost impracticable, for Tippoo to move in that direction against our new acquisitions. To attack them by a Movement thro the passes of the Ghauts on the Eastern Coast, towards Salem and Coimbatoor, a circuit of Two Hundred Miles from the frontiers of Tippoo's Army — before Mangalore, was movements therefore against these acquisitions could only be attempted by the central passes from Moorore at Goodjeroddy, which is not 50 Miles in front from Coimbatoor. The — possession of that pass assured us an immediate access to the Capital of Tippoo's Kingdom commanding a communication with our new acquisitions and with the Carnatic's Southern provinces, besides as far as the System of defending Frank Hanks and men can ever be extended from the frontiers of an Army, to the Topographical circumstances of a Country, it would enable us to secure these Territories from any considerable irruptions. The Chumba or great Crop throughout the Country was upon the ground and independently of the Magazines in our front promised ample Provision.

Note

The Gooty Rajah had repeatedly assured me of Supplies from his Country, extending within thirty Miles of Seringapatam. These Assurances

were

General Macleod, at the head of the Malabar Force, strong in European Artillery and Native Corps supported those Rajahs, and laboured with his usual energy, to compleat a System, that he had materially promoted. There was likewise a force under General Stuart acting against the Cudapah Country in Southern possessions of Tippoo Sultaun, where his power was but established. The Army under my direction was perhaps the strongest force belonging to Europeans, that had ever acted in India.

The Countries we had reduced — extended (200) Miles in length from the Districts of — Sirchinopoly in the East to Ramgarry (30) Miles West of Palagatcherry, afforded provisions for (100,000) Men and an annual Revenue of £1,000,000, I had made every necessary Arrangement for the regular Collection of these Resources.

two hundred/

The Fort and pass of Palagatcherry — secured our western flank, and the intermediate — position of General Macleod's Army between that — place and Tippoo's main Army at Mangalore, together with the singular combination of Ravines, Rivers, and Embankments that intersect the Malabar — Countries, and the Mountains that divide them from Mysore, through which the passes were occupied by

ou

it is held in higher estimation than any other place belonging to the Mysoreans in the Payen Ghaut or Country below the Mountains.

We were now arrived at the most interesting moment of the War. The Garrison of Mangalore, under its Commander Colonel Campbell, had made a Defence, that has been seldom equalled and never surpassed; with a handful of Men worn out by fatigue and famine he resisted for many Months a formidable Army under Tippoo Sauldaun the whole power of that Prince and the Licence of his French Auxiliaries could not force a Breach that had long been open, he was repulsed in every attempt to carry it by storm. Tippoo's Army, particularly the Cavalry, had suffered by a protracted siege during the whole period of the rainy Season. The interior affairs of his Dominions, unsettled, since the recent Accession, were in much disorder. His failure against Mangalore had encouraged the Coorg Rajah, a powerful Chief under the mountains, that separate the Malabar Country from Mysore, to assert an Independency by Arms, every other antient Rajah on the Malabar Coast, from Goa to Ceylon, was eager to repel the Tyranny of the Mysore Government, to which the whole of that extensive Coast no longer owned Subjection.

General

the Command of the Southern Army in the event of my moving towards him, but I found that his Army could not be put in motion in less than two Months for want of Bullocks and conveyance, that no substantial stock of Military means could be looked for at Telicherry, and that we should meet with extreme obstruction in our progress through the deep and intersected routes leading from Palagatcherry to Calicut. I therefore resolved to rely on Cochin for my supplies, and to prosecute my movements by Coimbatoor, still preserving the utmost union of operation with the Madabar Army. —

We arrived before Coimbatoor on the 26 November, having been annoyed with Rockets on the march, by a very large body of Horse, and proceeded immediately to erect a Battery, for there was no Glacis, but before we had effected a Breach the Killidar surrendered, We treated him and his Garrison with the utmost kindness, as we had done those of Darapooram and Palagatcherry Ammunition, Guns, and Grain, were found in the Fort, the adjacent grounds were covered with abundant Crops, and the possession of this Town, the Capital of the greatest antient Rajahship in the Country, promised eminent advantage though not of much Military strength.

Note Commandant of the Fort —

Note

maintained a correspondence with Brigadier Gene
Macleod, Colonel Campbell and the Residency of
Tellicherry; intimating my intention to approach the
Coast & requesting General Macleod's army might co
to cooperate with him in every measure that could
tend to advance the intended force against Seringapa
I had heard that there was abundance of Battering
Guns and Military Stores at Tellicherry, & therefore
wrote for such supplies as could be speedily offered
the move down to Tanore and or Calicut and to proceed
to Seringapatam either by the Passes of Damalcherry
through the Country of our friend the Nyars, or else
to return from Tanore or Calicut to Palegatcherry
and from thence by Coimbatour as he might judg
most Eligible

Rr Admiral Sir Edward Hughe
was then at Tellicherry with the Squadron, I
intreated him to send a Vessel with Stores to
Tanore, and to guard against disappointment,
I dispatched Mr Swanzey to Cochin to secure an
ample supply at that place. General Macleod
with his distinguished Liberality of character,
assured me, that he would unite in prosecuting the
movement to Seringapatam, without taking any
advantage of his Seniority, and without interfering w

On the surrender of Palagatcherry I appointed Captain Dewar one of your ablest Officers to command there, and the 19th Battalion with a few Europeans and some Irregulars to Garrison the place The Head apparent of the Tjamoor left his retirement in the Woods, and remained with me during the Siege In answer to his urgent solicitations that I should restore him to the dominions of which Hyder had deprived his Family, I declared that in the event of our moving by Calicut, I hoped to effect his re establishment there, in the mean while that I was happy to reinstate him in the Territory of Palagat an antient dependency of the Tjamoor I requested only that he should furnish Grain for the Army, while in that vicinity, without any other obligation, until the termination of the War or until your Government should make some regular agreement with him, I had constantly retained a large Body of Bramin Hircarrahs who were not only of material service in the business of intelligence, but of great influence in conciliating the Gentoos. Accompanied by them I rode frequently thro the adjacent Villages assembled the head people and assured them of protection

During these proceedings I

and satisfied that it appeared secure from any attack, however it had no Drawbridge, and on this I founded my hopes of accelerating the siege, I did not permit any heavy metal whatever to be fired till the thirteenth, when we opened with twelve Guns and 4 Mortars from 2 Batteries at 400 Yards distance from the East and North faces of the Fort - before sunset the Defences were much damaged and the fire of the besieged considerably abated - The fortunate circumstances attending our attack and the surrender of the place during the Night, are explained in my Letter of the 15th November. -

Troops, not including the Rear division, arrived at our position on the River which we crossed next day, and encamped about 2 Miles East from the Fort across the great Road that Leads from Coimbatoor. The Engineer stores arrived, and a Post for them was established, where all the preparations for a Siege were collected. — Our next object was to circumscribe the besieged and accelerate our approaches. With this view we occupied the Pettah or open Town on the East and North faces of the Fort. On each of these faces we carried forward an attack. During the whole period of our Approaches and on the construction of our trenches, Parallels and Batteries, the besieged kept a continued fire in our Covering and Working parties. The Battery train and Stores, under cover of the 4th Brigade reached our Encampment on the 9th, after a succession of Toil that would appear incredible if recited in Detail. —

Apprehending much delay from the strength of the defences and the obstinacy of the defenders, especially if they should force us to approach by sap to the crest of the Glacis and to proceed from thence by regular gradations as to the Ditch, we resolved at a seasonable opportunity to attempt the Gateway. It was so strongly planked

an

The Commissaries Vakeel informed the Brahmins That we were friends to their Cause and eager to deliver them from the Yoke of Hyder That we only wished to procure the Public proportion of the grain but none from Individuals and that any Person belonging to the Camp who should attempt to plunder would be hanged in front of the lines They testified the strongest satisfaction and their Confidence encreased when they found that the first offenders were executed The rains continued 14 days without remission The passage of the Forest became daily more distressful and the Troops were exposed in their whole progress without the possibility of Pitching Tents or of affording them either Cover or convenience -

Being early on fifteen Miles from Palagatcherry the Bird lies entirely thro' Rice Grounds with intersecting Ridges covered with Cocoa and other Trees, The Water and embankments necessary for the Cultivation of Rice rendered difficult for Guns to pass and impracticable for Cavalry - Yet as soon as a sufficient force got thro' the Wood the Advance Corps moved to the Bank of the Pennaur River within Random Shot of the Works of Palagatcherry There we took a secure Position and prepared to attack the place My Brahmin Hircarrahs had executed a Model of the Fort on which they are extremely dexterous and on all hands I had received Accounts of it that appeared exaggerated But on a near inspection, my Admiration of its Strength was mingled with serious apprehensions that much time might be wasted on its reduction

By the 5th November the Main Body of the

its highest elevation on the Ghaut runs East and West to the Coromandel and Malabar Seas – The Black Brigade under Captain Maitland moved constantly in front occupied positions and secured Provisions for the Army

From Annamally our Progress became truly laborious & we had to force our way through a Forest twenty Miles in depth extending thirty Miles across the Pass of Palagat our Object was to reach Colingoody situat on the Western side of the Forest within 15. Miles of Palagatchery The frequent Ravines required to be filled up before it was passable to drag the Guns across Innumerable large Trees obstructed the Path we had to cut and draw them out of the intended Track The whole Road was then to be formed before the Carriages could Pass The Brigades were distributed to succeed each other at intervals preceded by Pioneers in order to clear what the advanced body had opened for the Guns and Stores that were to move under cover of the Rear Division

Whilst we were thus engaged in cutting the Rain extremely unusual at that Season came on The Ravines were filled with Water The path became Slippery The Bullocks lost their footing and the troops were obliged to drag the Guns and Carriages across the whole Forest I proceed on with the Advance to Colingoody in order to make the necessary arrangements with the People of the Samorin who had prepared for the future subsistence of the Army The disposition & the Inhabitants towards us & their means of supply exceeded our most sanguine expectation

a Place of the first strength in India. Its territory afforded superabundance of Provision. The Mountains that bound the Pass which it Commands are strengthened by thick Forests and Surrounding Woods, and the intersections of the Paniani River through deep Rice grounds all concurred to enable a small body of Infantry to defend the Territory against any Number of Horse. It further Commanded the only practicable Communication between the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar and promised us Possession of all the Countries from Cochin only by Daraporam in a breach of more than two hundred Miles. It opened the means of supply from Travancore Cochin and other places on the Malabar Coast. It afforded confidence to the Zamorin and other disaffected Rajahs from Cochin to Goa who were struggling to shake off the Yoke of Hyder. It left us at liberty to disguise our movements and to proceed either by the Route of Combatoor & Gudjeriddy or by Calicut on the Malabar Sea and the Pass of Damalcherry to the Siege of Seringapatam. It was besides of such intrinsic consequence to the Mysore Government that the Reduction of it could not fail to weigh essentially in the Negotiations for Peace then said to be in Agitation and promised to make Tippoo Sultaun raise the Siege of Mangalore in order to oppose our further progress.

We marched from Pyleny on the in October, reduced the Forts of Cumalum Chuchelly gerry & Annamally and passed thro' a rich Country abounding with dry Grain Cattle Wood & Rice Fields. At Palatchy the ground attains

Vote

+ Dry grain is that which grows without flooding the lands Vizt Cholum Natcheny Cudo Gram Doll &c Whereas Rice requires at certain Season to be under Water

v.

Vol Salagatchorry was compleatly Rebuilt by Kyan since
the War of 1767 with the English and was furnished with
all the Advantages of European construction & ingenu

accommodation—Our expectation of relieving Mangalore by an Actual appearance before the place was exceedingly remote, For we had not Less than 500 Miles of an Enemy's Country to Traverse— There appeared but two practicable Movements of sufficient Moment to make Tippoo raise the Seige of Mangalore. The one was to move by Combatoure Settemungulam and the Pass of Gudgereddy which leads up the Gaute or Mountains on which the Kingdom of Mysore is elevated directly to Mysore Fort & Seringapatam The other was to move against Palagatcherry

Note The Kingdom of Mysore Table Land is elevated 1100 ft above the base of the Mountains on which it stands and extending in length & on breadth

I have already stated my design of— marching to Tippoo's Capital with views of forming a Permanent establishment For this purpose an intermediate place of Strength and Resources was required as a ——— Magazine of Stores and Provisions for the prosecution of our undertakings or to secure a Retreat if necessary neither Combatoure, though the Capital of a Rich ——— Rajahship, nor Sellemingulum nor Ardenelli which are the principal Forts in the direct Road from Daraporam to the City of Seringapatam were of sufficient strength to justify our trusting any of them as our main deposit — For the unexpected Loss of such a Magazine while the Army might be several hundred Miles advanced in an Enemy's Country surrounded by a formidable force might have subjected us to disasters of which the English Armies defeated and taken Prisoners during the War were Melancholy Remembrancers

Palagatcherry held forth every advantage I was

Note

would frustrate your Instructions, and exhaust the produce of those Countries, Besides so large an Army unpaid and unemployed, is ever at the Mercy of the first incident that may occasion discontent. I urged your Lordship & the Board to give me a Latitude of Purveyance, even in the Enemies Country, in case his protractions should endanger the safety of the Troops so critically situated.

the October I marched towards Pyleny about thirty Miles South of Darapooram in Order to put the Renter of Dindiguilo Family in possession of their inheritance or Petty Rajaship of Pyleny — They assured me of Grain and Cattle at that place — This was the last Resource I had to hope for without advancing into the Enemys Country or falling back on the Southern Provinces, Most fortunately while I was employed with the approach of these impending difficulties I received on the 16th October an Official Letter from Majr Frith and Paterson Members of the Residency of Tellicherry informing me of a Recommencement of hostility on the part of Tippoo Sultaun against Mangalore — I consequently held myself bound by your instruction of the 18th August to take immediate measures to resent the infraction.

On the 18th October I stated to your Board the embarrassments under which we laboured and intimated my intention of manoeuvring in full force to the Westward. The immediate Object of this Movement was the Relief of Mangalore — The ultimate object was the reduction of Hyders Family or at least the attainment of a Respectable —

accompanied

unexpected strides to such positions as might preserve a Communication with our own Provinces & from regular Stages towards the Capital of Mysore. This implied that we were to act on the Principles of a besieging Army, To make Lodgements as we advanced, & still to look forward, To diminish the Resources of the Enemy, while we increased our own; To oblige him either to suffer us to proceed unmolested in the prosecution of — Operations, whose Ultimate object was the overthrow of his Government, or else to force him in the obstruction of them proceedings; To afford us the wished for opportunity of a close engagement with him in the Field. Such was the System on which I proposed to Act, trusting that the insufficiency of the opposite or field System as evinced on the Conduct of the War of 1767 and in the late Carnatic War, would be held sufficient to induce a change of Measures. For an Army, Constituted as Hyder's, with a Superabundance of Elephants, Camels, Bullocks & Cavalry must at best March an Army formed of Infantry like ours, unqualified by Principle & formation to commit the Devastation of a Marratta or Mysorean Army. Our Field operations are neither Alarming to the Enemy nor productive of Advantage to our own Cause, and our Forces Constituted for Field operations only pass thro' a Country and leave no Vestige of their Services

On the 4th of October I represented our Alarming Situation in Case Tippoo Sultaun should leave us long in a State of uncertainty. That to remain upon the Frontiers in expectation of events agreeably to your intention would be impossible, for we could not hope to procure more than a Months Provision within the District That to fall back upon the Company's Southern Possessions

would

Sundry Bullocks in the Service Their Private Friends wer exhausted, and their Faith in the Company impaired

During former Wars there ever had been frequent payments to the Troops with which they procured Supplies from the Traders & Inhabitants even in the Enemy's Country. - Under these Circumstances the conveyance of many Days Provision was not indispensably required - Whereas the Want of Magazines and Money left us no Security of Subsistence except the Grain we could carry or Capture as we advanced. For this purpose I procured Statements of the Grain deposited within two hundred Miles of our Front or Flank - Several hundred

Note Sappaloo People were employed on that and other business of Intelligence Nor in the whole Course of our Movements did we fail in any Calculation of Supply

The discretionary Powers with which your Board invested me, rendered it my peculiar Duty to consider the the Mode of Warfare most likely to distress the Enemy - The System of War in India, which is to depend on Field operations must ever be exposed to Disappointment In the War of 1767 General J. Smith pursued Hyder's Army in a Series of rapid Marches, in order to bring him to a decisive Action: But Hyder, after leading him through the Mysore Country in various directions, march passed our Army to Madras, and intimidated the Government into a disreputable Treaty

Note — †

Before this event took place Gen. Smith was called to the Presidency and the Army was Commanded by Col. Fitzgerald

I felt that our Circumstances did not admit of War on such Conditions. That strong Forts must be reduced, Territories possessing Fixed Magazines and Revenues rendered productive, that we must procure

provisions

Army had acquired Strength and efficiency, yet we possessed not that fulness of Equipment which cannot be accomplished with an empty Treasury — Tanjore and Trichinopoly still exhibited every Symptom of decline — The Marawa's and Tinnevelly were new in their Allegiance Those Countries, therefore, far from affording Payments to the Army, were not competent to defray the current Charges of their Garrisons.

The Gentlemen who zealously supplied us with Stores and Conveyance, were obliged to employ their personal Credit, trusting to the future Solvency of Government — The Native Troops were twelve months in Arrear — Our Ordnance, though numerous, was of inconvenient — Calibres — The Carriages had suffered by continues marching — Gunny Bags for carrying Rice, Copper Hoops for Powder Barrels, Condage for dragging the Guns across a Country unexplored by Armies, and various other Articles in the Commissary of Stores Department, were deficient indeed, when compared with the Supplies that the Carnatic Army daily received from the Presidency

Above all, the want of Money rendered it impossible to pay the Head Black Men, who employed

Bullocks

me to remain on the Frontiers ready to act offensively
in case of an infraction on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; for
this purpose the Army moved to occupy Danaporam: We
found that the Magazines which we left there in June had
been greatly consumed; but there still remained a fortnight's
Subsistence for the Troops.

I had never deviated from the ultimate object of
a Movement to the Capital of Mysore, I had collected Guns
Shot and Stores from the Southern Garrisons and employed
numerous artificers on our Carriages and Conveyance;
The Zeal of M.r Sullivan M.r Duncan and M.r Hippisley
forwarded my Views — I had solicited the Rajah of Travancore for
an advance of Stores in the Event of our moving against the South
Possessions of Tippoo Sultaun, This could not fail to coincide with
the wishes of the Rajah, which induced him to support Colonel
Humberstone on the Malabar Coast during the preceding Year,
and to reinforce his Army with several Battalions — Also —
corresponded with the Zamorin or Antient Sovereign of Calicut
and the other Rajahs in the Malabar Side of the Peninsula, who
are disaffected to the Mysorean Usurpation — Nor was any —
Circumstance omitted that appeared conducive to the important
Operation I had so earnestly at Heart. But although this

to move under cover of the Division least Column to be charged and the Brigades to move, not by Files but in Columns, and at such Distances, that whenever it may be necessary to form the Line to the Front Flank or Rear, the Centre Brigade, and that which is to become the right and left Wings may occupy the whole intermediate Space — Thus, if the Line is attacked in front, the Centre Brigade and the two Flank Brigades immediately form a Line to the Front and the Advance and Rear Brigades take their Stations either as a second Line, as a Baggage Guard and Reserve, or to extend the main Line — If the Line is attacked, or if it is meant to attack on the Right or left Flanks, the Centre Brigade with the Front and Rear Brigades face to the Right and Left and form the Line, while the two Brigades that were the Flank Divisions in the line of March are posted as Circumstances may require — Thus, on every possible Point of Attack, the Line is quickly formed, the Baggage protected, and the Army prepared for Action —

Your Instructions of the 18th August directed

Enemy's Cavalry — It is asserted that many benefits attend this Mode in India, that if the Lines attached on either Flank it is enabled to form with much Celerity by a simple Movement of Conversion and that if a Charge is made in front it meets the Corps have only to advance or Countermarch and form a front to the Attack. — But a large Army marching by Files is many Miles in length, consequently there is little Communication between distant parts of the Line, Neither can a Commander observe the whole extent and know the State of different Divisions. — If in marching by Files, a Movement to the Front or Rear is necessary in Line of Battle or by Corps, much time is lost in the manœuvre and in the Precautions requisite in the face of an Enemy — The Carnatic Army, adhering to this Principle, have been cannonaded many hours before they could form the Line for Action.

To remedy these Evils, I proposed to form the Army into five Divisions, and to dispose them in Shape of a Quincunx — The European Brigade being usually placed in the Centre of the Line should form the Centre Division of the Quincunx with a Sepoy Brigade in front, another in the Rear, and one on each Flank — The battering Train and Baggage

Note

to

unremitting Efforts to procure. By the Assistance of Mr Sulivan, Mr Irwin and Mr Johnston in addition to our own Exertions, We assembled a greater Number of Bullocks than ever were attached to any English Army in India. The Agent Victualler was obliged to convey Bread and Provisions for two thousand Europeans, but the business of the Grain keeper was still more embarrassing when 40,000 fighting Men and many thousand Followers were to be subsisted without Money or other means of Support except such Magazines of the Enemy's as we were enabled to reduce. It had been the usage of Indian Commanders to levy Duties, on all Articles bought or Sold in the Bazar or Market of the Army. Under whatever Sanction this Custom took its rise, it is an odious Tax upon the Soldier for the benefit of his Superiors — I permitted no such Duties.

Another material Object was, the mode and order of marching. — The Practice in the East has been to form the Sepoy Corps three Deep, and the European two Deep, and then to move by Files with a strong advanced guard and a still stronger Rear Guard in order to cover the Carts and other wheeled Conveyances that follow the Line. The Baggage is then disposed of on the Right or left Flank according to the Nature of the Ground over which the Army is to pass, and covered by a strong Force to repel the rapid Charges of the

Enemy's

Note + The full Muckfallow return of Lascars for the Fleet, Drivers &c, Artificers, and Dock Men carry the Sick and Wounded

Parent but that the Polygar and the Collery trought equally entitled to truth and justice have no pretension to indulgence, because they are the worthless Prodigals who waste their own means and ravage their Fathers Let them become Ryots + said he and cultivate their own Land instead of plundering their industrious Neighbours, then they will be cherished, but while their habits Idleness and Plunder + Devastation I will treat everyone as a public Enemy who wears the Turban of a Polygar On contrasting the state of that Country with his Conduct and Principles it is that Wisdom Vigor and Integrity are of no Climate or Complexion

Note

Note — On my arrival at Dindegull I transmitted to your Board an Order of Arrangement entire Corps, consisting one European and three Sepoy Brigades besides four flank Battalions that acted as a 5th the Brigade — Our Artillery

Sixty five

consisted of 65 Pieces of Cannon with Field Ammunition and 10,000 battering Shot. The Engineers department was stored with besieging Tools and other implements. The Pioneer Corps was strengthened, Our Cavalry exceeding three Troops were Natives and irregulars. They amounted to 1000 Men and served to flank the Baggage on the line of March. The Commissary of Stores department including the Conveyance of Artillery required a numerous Retinue of Draught and Carriage Cattle. These we had for several Months used

unremitting

were received, past Claims were left for future Settlement.
Many Months were wasted on fitting out an Expedition, and
Note still more in performing slight Services. During the whole
period of Protraction the Renter, the Amuldar, the Shoudar
and the European Commander were reaping the harvest of
Corruption, and sowing for an after growth of Peculation —
The Polygars are subtle and acute. They took advantage of so
corrupt a System — Notwithstanding their internal Feuds
they united against a common Invader — They administered
to the Avarice of their Opponent by Bribes, and to his passion
for command by procrastination. Thus the province was
impaired, its Cultivation failed, its Manufactures diminished,
Note *Peshcush is the Sum paid by those who hold of a Superior. every new Collector and Commander entailed new Evils, and taught
the Polygars to consider their Peshcush,* not as a just Tribute
to their Sovereign, but as a Price to purchase the Forbearance
of Oppression.

The Conduct of Mahomed Yssoof Cawn deserves to be
Note exempted from this general Accusation. While he ruled those
Provences, his whole Administration denoted Vigor & Effect.
His Justice was unquestioned, His Word unalterable, his Measures
were hastily combined and firmly executed, the Guilty had no
refuge from Punishment. His Maxim was, that the Laboner
and the Manufacturer should be the favourite Children of the
Great, because they afford strength and Comfort to the public

Parent

The Guns, Stores, and Ammunition removed to Palamcottah as that the Road which we cleared to the Country of Shevagerry should continue open – That the Means of Defence should be removed from the Place, and that the Southern Commander and the Company's Troops should at all times be admitted within their Forts and Barriers: I concluded with Arguments to observe a more submissive Conduct if they valued their Lives, Property or Posterity. As soon as the Restitution of the Forts and Prisoners[x] could possibly take Place, the 3d and 9th Battalions, under Captain Mackinnon, were directed to march from Sheviagerry, and to join me at Dindigal; whether I proceeded by the Route of Madura.

[x] Note Among the Prisoners was the Collector – the Commissariat who, as well as the others, on returning to many injured, were visited by the utmost attention.

Your Lordships and the Board are not unacquainted with the unworthy Practices by which the Fertile Provinces of Tinnevelly has suffered since the disreputable expedition further under Maplinge Cawn and Colonel Heron. Their Defeat by the Nattium Collaries, near Madura, was not more distinguished than the Principles on which that and subsequent Arguments against the Poligars had been conducted.

Note June 17.

Though clear Statements and specific Charges, leave any room for retrospect of exaction; together with Simplicity of Arrangement and Dispatch in Execution, are the great Barriers against Malversations, the opposite Conduct constantly prevailed. Nothing was definite, Nothing was concluded. Partial Payments

were

Places belonging to the Polygars I remained sometime in expectation of their proposing a general Accommodation, But they knew that Tippoo still invested Mangalore, and that I must quickly join the force at Dindiguel — This Intelligence corroborated their Spirit of Procrastination. I therefore convened the Vakeels* whom the Chief Polygars had sent to treat with me in Camp, and directed them to inform their respective Principals that I should leave the Province on the 21st Septm. I added that if they did not return to their Allegiance, I should make a Vow to Siwen, the Gintoo God, whose Attribute is Vengeance, to march back and spread Destruction throughout every Possession of the defaulting Polygars. This Declaration alarmed the whole Assembly — I wrote to Mr Irwin, expressing my regret on leaving the Province before any Settlement was concluded with the Polygars. He forwarded to me the Terms on which he thought it expedient to restore their Forts to Calabomiraigue and Shurgherry.

Note — Vakeels are Deputies Agents or Ambassadors

Vakeels from three Chiefs waited on me at Trim and stipulated in the Name of their Masters, that th pay Thirty thousand Chuckrums or £ each in lieu of all preceding Claims. They likewise gave their Bonds for fifteen thousand Pagodas or £6000 each in Consideration of the restitution of their Forts. I further exacted Obligations that the Defences of Pandalamcourchey should be demolished.

* Trimonaulam is 15 Miles South of Madura

The

Fire from 8000 Polygars, who constantly posted upon our advanced Party, rushed upon the Line of Attack, picked the Bullocks that were dragging the Guns and killed many of our People. But those Attempts were repulsed by perseverance, and before Sun set we had opened a Passage entirely to the Mountain. It is extremely high, rocky, and in many Places almost perpendicular. We resolved to attack from this unexpected Quarter. The Troops undertook the Service and attained the Summit. The Polygar Parties posted to guard that Communication routed, after much firing on all Hands, we descended on the other side, and flanked the Camby.

The Enemy seeing us Masters of the Mountain retreated under cover of the Night by Paths inaccessible to regular Troops, and we took possession of this Wonderful Recess. The Particulars respecting Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions found on the Place, are stated in my Letter of the 3 September.

No 1. inclosed Letter of 3 Sept.

We left the 3 and 4th Battalions to secure the Magazines, and moved the Army to Shivagunga with four Marches of Madura, in order to end the Northern Polygars of Tinnevelly.

It was little more than a Month since we had left Tinnevelly. Your Authority was reestablished throughout the whole Track that we had traversed, extending more than three hundred Miles. Besides the Arrangement with the Shevegunga Rajah, we were Masters of the two strongest

from the numbers and obstinacy of the Polygars, but from the Peculiar Circumstances which had acquired this Place the reputation of unimpregnable.—

The attack commenced by the Europeans and four Battalions of Sepoys, moving against the Embankment which covers the Wood—The Polygars, in full force, opposed us, But our Troops remained with their Firelocks shouldered under a heavy Fire until they approached the Embankment—There they gave a general Discharge and rushed upon the Enemy:—By the Vigor of this advance we got possession of the Summit, The Polygars took post on the Verge of the adjoining Wood, and disputed every step with great loss on both sides.—

After reconnoitring, we found that the Country could not be approached in Front—We proceeded therefore to cut a Road thro' impenetrable Thickets for three Miles to the Base of the Hill, that bounds the Country on the West—The Pioneers under Ensign Cunningham, laboured with indefatigable industry, Captain Gardiner, of the 102d, supported them with the European and Captain Blacker, with the 8 and 24th Carnatic Battalions advanced their Field Pieces as fast as the Road was cleared These were strengthened by Troops in their Rear, forming a Communication with those in Front. For this purpose two other Battalions were posted within the Wood, and as soon as we gained the Embankment the Camp moved near it and concentrated our Force.—

We continued to cut our way, under an unabating

their proposal to the Superintendant of Revenue Purnea, and on his acceptance would withdraw the Troops and recommend them to forgiveness. They wished to confer with me but refused to Visit me in Camp. Their distrust arose from various outrages committed against them by former Commanders. Instead of increasing their apprehensions by any appearance of distrust or resentment, I proposed a personal interview with them between our two Camps, adding that if any accident befel me, it would not pass unrevenged. The Shevagiry Chief, Catabomma Naigue, and the deposed Polygar of Shocumpetty, with a large retinue met me in front of their Embankment. Before they finished their Explanations it was Dark, and a Musket inadvertently fired in the rear alarmed our advanced Picket, who thought it was aimed at me. To prevent the ill consequences of that mistake, I took leave of the Polygars, expressing my wish to hear of their acceding to the terms proposed. I refrained from Hostility next day, But finding that they trifled with my proposals I put the line under Arms on the Morning following, and made the distribution of Attack. It proved as desperate as any contest in that Species of Indian Warfare; not only

* Purnea means out of a Mussulman and this applies to the Nabob of Purnea's Government of Cuddapah.

arrival before the Town of Shevegerry, he retired to the Thicket near four Miles deep in front of his Comby which it covers and defends – He manned the whole extent of a strong embankment that seperates the Wood and open Country – He was joined by Catabommaigue, with the associated Polygars, and Mustered 8 or 9000 Men in Arms – In the present instance Cruelty would have been accounted imbecility, But the expiration of Colonels Stuart and Wilkinston's Indulgence and Tippoo Sultan's refusal of the proposed Accommodation rendered me extreamely anxious to finish this Polygar warfare, in order to proceed towards the Enemies Frontiers I therefore informed the Shevegerry Chief and his other Associates that I meant immediately to attack the place, unless they would convene the Head Polygars of Tinivelly, amounting to Thirty-two Chiefs, to liquidate all arrears and refund the amount of depredations Committed since the Commencement of the War, agreeably to authenticated Vouchers in the different Districts – I further intimated that if they, the part of the Confederacy would engage to pay £120,000 in lieu of all Demands I turned forward

Vide a Strong hold in the Mountains

to Palamcollah in Order to inspect the State of that Fort, and from thence by Shankanakoil to Shevegerry – It was hoped that the Reduction of that Stronghold, belonging to the most Powerful of all the Polygars, in addition to the fall of Pandalamcourichy, would intimidate the less considerable offenders, and convince the whole confederacy that their Treatment would be proportion to their misconduct – Besides, the Outrages committed by the Shevegerry Chief were atrocious, and could not be forgiven without a total Surrender of your Authority. He had barbarously murdered Captain Graham Campbell, and cut off a Detachment under Command of that Officer – On former occasion he had beat off considerable Detachments and avowedly protected your Enemies, who thought themselves secure in the Fort of Shevegerry. He had collected Magazines sufficient to supply the Dutch Force that was expected from Colombo, as well as to resist the most tedious blockade, for he did not conceive his Fort could be stormed: and every circumstance in his conduct marked that he held himself beyond the reach of Military Power. On our

arrival

measures to renew the charge, but the Polygars, disheartened with their Loss, abandoned the Place, and sallied forth at the Eastern Gate.—

The Corps posted around the Works were so exhausted by the preceding March, that many of the Fugitives effected their Escape, the rest were taken Prisoners. The Breach was covered with dead Bodies, and the Place contained a large assortment of Gun Powder, Shot, Arms and other Military Stores, which were of course applied to the public Service. 20000 Star Pagodas were also found, and immediately distributed to the Troops.—

Your Board was pleased to confirm this Distribution on the footing of Prize Money than which no measure could more effectually tend to animate the Army in our after Operations. Some other facts respecting these Transactions and the Treaty between the Dutch Government of Colombo and Catabomme[illegible] of which the Original was taken on his Person, were referred to in my Letters of the 13. August, addressed to your Lordship and the Board.—

Having left Captain Jacobs with four Companies of the 2d Battalion to Garrison the Place, I proceeded

to

supported by the 13th and 24th Carnatic Battalions, and contin
in the rear of the Battery The Cavalry, the 1st and the Ligh
Infantry Battalions were posted at right Angles with the
other three Salient Angles of the Fort with Detachments
fronting each Gateway, in order to prevent the Besieged fr
receiving supplies or making their Escapes The other Troops remain
to defend the Camp, which was within Random Shot

Our next object was to remove a strong hedge
fronting the breach and surrounding the whole Fort,
as is the Practice in the Polygar System of Defence
This dangerous Service was effected with unusual
skill by Ensign Cunningham, Commanding the
Pioneers, And about Ten at Night with the advanta
of Bright Moon shine, the storm commenced Our
Troops, after they gained the Summit of the breach,
found no sufficient space to Lodge themselves, and
the interior Wall having no Slope or Talus, they could
not push forward from the Summit as they advanced
The Defenders were numerous, and opposed us so
vigorously with Pikes and musquetry, that we were
obliged at last to retire and reach the Battery with
considerable Slaughter on both sides - Took immediat

As soon as the Line approached the Fort, I sent a Flag desiring the Headmen to open their Gates and hold a conference, they refused — I therefore halted the 18 Pounders in the Rear of an embankment facing the North East Angle of the Works, constructed a hasty Battery, and in three hours, we were ready to open on the Bastion. The Works were manned with several thousand people, and every circumstance denoted an intention of resistance. It was material to Storm without delay, in order to strike terror by Dispatch, and also lest Cala Comassaigue with his confederate Chiefs, might hasten to obstruct our Operations. We opened on the Bastion, but finding, ourselves retarded by its Thickness, we resolved to breach the adjoining Curtain, and render the Defences of the Bastion untenable by the besieged. They kept up a constant and well-directed Fire. Notwithstanding our utmost Efforts it was dark before a practicable breach was effected. I therefore deferred the attack until the Moon should rise. The Storming Party consisted of two companies of Europeans &

and Elphinstone's Detachments to reach Dendigull, & by a
coup to strike an unexpected blow, intimidate the Polygars
into Submission & all the Tinnevelly Chiefs, the Principal
in Power and Delinquency, excepting Sheugherry, was
Catabomanaigue. He was personally engaged at the
Siege of Chocumpetty. From whence the Fort of
Pandalamcourchy on the South East quarter of
seventy Tinnevelly, is distant more than 70 Miles. The usual
route to Tinnevelly passes by Madura. The Polygars
hearing of our movement towards Sheviganga, looked for
us in that direction, to favor this Supposition ordered Provision
for the Army to be prepared at Madura, kept my real
intention perfectly concealed, and moved off with the Force
from Sheviganga in the evening of 8th August to Sopuichetty
twenty a place 20 Miles distant on the Southern border of the
Mellore Country. There joined the remainder of the
Army, and leaving the 7th Battalion and some irregulars
to retain the Polygars at Mellore we proceeded next
morning by Pallemery Pandalgoudy, and Naigla pour
x Vide Farenheits Thermometer was equally above ninety during
these Marches and reached the Fort of Pandalamcourchy on the 4th
Day being 70 Miles from Sheviganga. — x
one hundred

There next remained a more important undertaking. The numerous Polygars of Tinnevelly had rebelled on the commencement of the War. They committed daily ravages from Madura to Cape Comorin. They had subdued [illegible] and dispossessed Putteo belonging to the Circar, or held by a Tenure different from their own. Of these Outrages your Board had regular & authentic Intelligence. But public Embarrassment precluded the application of a Remedy. That had been repeatedly urged by Mr. Irwin Superintendant of Madura and Tinnevelly to proceed against the Polygars in Order to restore Tranquillity and recover the Revenues. It was now for the first moment in my Power to direct my Operations towards that Quarter. The most Powerful of the Polygars who were in confederacy against your Government and in alliance with the Dutch had assembled 12 or 14 000 men and were actually besieging the Fort of Chocumpetty a Polygar place of some strength below the Hills that form the North West Boundary of the Province.

Note. Circar means ruling Power of Country and detail of the revenues

When I determined to march to Tinnevelly during the Interval requisite for Colonels Stuart

Besides the immediate discharge of their arrears of Tribute, I demanded from their Deputies 90,000 Rupees on compensation to the Company for the Ravages they had committed. I concluded with declaring that if these reasonable Conditions were not fulfilled, I should attack their Woods, storm their Fort, and drive them from the Country. Notwithstanding the procrastinating Spirit of Gentoo they paid near 40,000 Rupees and gave Security for their remaining Debt.

I felt a Cordeal satisfaction in Contriving the Celerity and dispatch of this Transaction, for it was concluded in four days with the circumstances of the Expedition in 1773 against the very place: on that occasion the Rajah Trusting to the Woods and Barriers that surrounded the Fort of Calicil and expecting to conclude the Business by Negotiation conceived himself in security, when the place was surprised and he was killed in the attack. I rejoiced to mitigate the Rigorous Treatment which the Delinquency of the Predecessor or rather of his Ministers merited, in consideration of the Severities which the Predecessor had experienced.

of tranquility it became indispensible therefore, to restore the
tranquillity of those Provinces and to render them productive
of Revenue you had been pleased to reinforce us with 500
Europeans and 2 Battalions of Sepoys under Colonel Stuart
immediately after the Seige of Cuddalore another nearly
Detachment of equal Strength marched towards us under Colonel
Elphinston. I meant to have joined those Corps at Dindigul
in order to act against Tippoo, in case he should not accede
to the Terms proposed - But finding that the Detachments
could not reach Dindigull for many weeks, I resolved to
employ the intermediate space in fulfilling the objects
already stated, In compliance therefore with the re-
quisitions of Mr. J Sullivan x I proceeded to Wallore
in order to save the Rebellious Collonies of that district.
We left a strong Body encamped there and marched with
the remaining Troops on the 4th August to Tengunga
about Twenty Miles East from thence. The two Hundreds
who rule the little Nareaca fled precipitately with their
Young Rajah to the woods of Cadiveel and collected
their force to the amount of 10000 Men. Nor could I
prevail on them to return to their Habitations and
trust to my Assurances.

x The Sales Resident at Tanjore and Superintendant of the Revenues of the Carnatic Balaghaut

Besides

Note. My intention was to move near Dary Saiore, to restore my
Nephew, the Rhoddery to his Paternal Inheritance and
to advance against the Forts and Magazines of Settenmgulu
Namcul and Sankerrydurgum on the North of the
Colorroon from thence to cross the River and besiege Erode.
I meant to establish a strong Garrison at that Place and to
prepare Supplies for moving when sufficiently reinforced
against Serangapatam. But these expectations were
disappointed by your intimations of an Armistice
with Tippoo Sultaun.

During the course of these proceedings, your
Southern Provinces remained in their former confusion.
The Polygurs, Colleries and other Tributaries had thrown
off all appearance of Allegiance. No Civil Arrangement
could be attempted without a Military Force and nothing
less than the whole Army seemed adequate to their
reduction while such a considerable portion of the
Southern Provinces remained in defiance of the Company's
Government it was vain to think of supporting the
current Charges of the Establishment, for less could
we hope to reduce the Arrears and to prepare for important
Operations in the Probable Event of a Recommencement

those proceedings, you were pleased to honor me with your Approbation. —

Upon my arrival within three forced Marches of General Stuarts Camp a Cessation of hostility with the French was announced, and I returned towards the South. The same dispatches intimated General Stuarts suspension, and that General Bruce Commanded the Carnatic Army. I wrote to General Bruce, offering an unexpected movement against the Fort of Salem The place commands the most important pass from the Carnatic into Mysore; and contained many Months Provisions for an Army I added that nothing would be requisite on the part of General Bruce, but to send a force sufficient to Garrison the place until he could Move thither with the Troops from Cuddalore. The General finding it necessary to reject this proposal I left him to struggle with his deficiencies and proceeded to Nundydroog.

My

of their Troops and preparations for defence, likewise received your commendation

On my Arrival at Fretchenopoly in June, the Troops were supplied with Grain, & Gun Carriages repaired, Cattle collected for the Army at Cuddalore, and boats prepared for crossing the Cauvery and Colleroon which, with two intermediate streams, were then unfordable. — At Munsurpet on the Northern bank of the Coleroon, I experienced one of those perplexing situations which too frequently occur in Indian Service. General Stuarts Orders were to March without delay to Cuddalor. The injunctions of your Board were no less pointed to recross the River and continue to the Southward. But intelligence that Suffrens Squadron had anchored at Cuddalore, that a disembarkation of many thousand Men was intended, and the English Army harrassed with the Duty of the Trenches, impelled me to hazard personal responsibility and march towards General Stuart For I was conscious that your intentions were directed to the public safety, which could have no existence if General Stuarts Army was defeated — I left Colonel Forbes in command of the Southern Provinces, with full Reliance on his Zeal and Military Talents, and I shall ever gratefully acknowledge, that on the first communication of

His

power of Tippoo Sultaun We could not even afford to Garrison Daraporam and were obliged to destroy the fortification Yet we were able to reduce the rich Tract that lies below the Mountains of Mysore X This would probably have forced Tippoo Sultaun to raise the siege of Mangalore, and march his main body against us or if Tippoo had persisted against Mangalore, we should have amply subsisted the Army, have reduced a valuable Territory, and prepared for more important conquests. ——

X Vide my letter to Genl Stuart of 16th June '83

General Stuart's order of the 28th May to join him with the utmost expedition at Siddalore, obliged me to relinquish those advantages You were pleased to think favorably of my precautions for the defence of Dendigull, which I garrisoned with the 6th Carnatic Battalion and a body of the Nabobs independents, I likewise threw in some heavy Guns and Military Stores, and directed that Grain might be collected. Wood prepared, and every effort made to ensure a desperate resistance. In obedience to your Orders respecting the demolition of Caroor, Mines were prepared and the Works blown up My instructions to the Southern Commandants respecting the destruction

Extending in length from Cawoor to Coundatoor Miles and
Miles in Breadth from the bottom of the Hills to the confines of
Madura and Trichinopoly A Country abounding in every kind of
Production for the support of Armies and which may be consider-
as a chain of Magazines established by Tippoo Sultaun for the
Invasion of the Southern Provinces in the same manner as
the Barmaul Country may be considered as affording him the
means of Invasion on the East

By these means we restrained the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants and Native Soldiery, who are warmly attached to the Nabob, and were ready to burst forth in the most alarming disorders. Acted on the same principle towards the Rajah of Tanjore, and the other Chiefs whose Countries fell within the limits of my Command. Conscious that unbiassed Justice and liberal concession should direct our conduct towards all native Princes and their Subjects.

My next endeavour was, in conjunction with Mr Sullivan, to unite all descriptions of Men in cordial exertions to retrieve the public Interests, and to ensure the Troops to discipline and enterprize without which neither could be subsisted nor could we hope for any honourable termination of our illfated Contest. That these attempts have not proved entirely unproductive of important publick benefits, has been repeated & testified by your Board, in terms most flattering to myself. —

Note

By the 25th of May the Army marched from Vendigal/ Dendegrell towards Daraporam, of which we got possession on 2 June. That Valuable place affords a supplies of Grain and Cattle, is capable of considerable defence, and is far advanced in the Enemy's Country, being equally distant from the two Coasts. The position of an Army there would always be of eminent advantage. But it was more peculiarly so, when we reduced it, as Tippoo Sultaun had recovered Beddanore, taken General Matthews prisoner, and invested Mangalore. The Southern Army was not in sufficient strength to think of marching to Seringapatam, nor could we have opposed the whole

Note

resolved at this Crisis to direct the Southern Troops to make every effort against the Enemy.

The first Object of my Command was to augment our Field force by Battalions from Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinevelly. The zealous support of Mr Sullivan and Mr Irwin speedily enabled me to equip the Army and to prosecute offensive operations. The high sense I entertained Note of the Treaty formed by Mr Sullivan under your Government for the restoration of the antient Hindoo Family of Mysore formerly deposed, and still confined by Hyder, was only equalled by my attachment to the system of conciliating all classes of the Natives. This was congenial with the spirit of Mr Sullivan's Negotiations and requisite to give effect to his enlightned Views. In support of these ideas, the abilities and influence of the Bramins, render it essential to treat them with particular indulgence. By means of such conduct the numerous Polygars of Dindigulle were reconciled to our Interests as the supplies derived from those possessions while under our Government have fully evinced.

The subjects of his Highness the Nabob Zoll themselves extremely humbled by the Assignment of his Territory to the Company. The eligible and indispensable as this measure appeared on principles of public necessity, yet it could not fail to deprive his adherents of their power and situation. As far as depended upon me I endeavoured Note to convince them all, that their wants should be relieved, their rights protected, and their consequence maintained. They were pleased to credit my Declarations,

own Children

The discordant Powers of the Civil Servants on the different Departments encreased the Evils already enumerated – such was the measure of those Evils that the ablest persons despaired of retrieving your affairs Nor could it held practicable to maintain the Southern Army in the field, despirited by defeat, and destitute of Resources

Some preceeding Incidents however had proved the insufficiency of that defensive System under which the Carnatic War had been conducted and indicated offensive operation as the only means of future prosperity On this principle Colonel Humberston had acted on the Malabar Coast He obliged Tippoo Sultaun to march across the Peninsula and to retire with loss from the Engagement on November 1782 at Plannani – The subsequent Success of General Matthews against Mangalore, Beddanore and the principal Forts of the adjacent Countries still further evinced the wisdom of Mr Sullivans opinions and of Colonel Humbertons operations. Tippoo was forced to March from Arcot to Beddanore, for his Fathers Death in December one thousand seven hundred and eighty three had made him cross Peninsula from Plannani to Arcot They event relieved the Carnatic and was the first Circumstance during the War that gave a turn to our Affairs – For the movements and countermovements of the Carnatic Army, and even the repeated Defeat sustained by Hyder had proved of little or ultimate avail in the decision of the Contest Fortunately for the English Interests, your Lordship and the Board

were that reached your board on that subject. I wish ~~*~~ that you in person had beheld their Miseries endured, the Maladministrations committed and the patience of your subjects under unsupportable Grievances –

The Ravages of the Enemy were by no means the greatest evils that those districts sustained – There were inherent growing causes of decline – The ~~*~~ Husbandmen were killed or driven off. The Cattle were become Wild, Cultivation was neglected and the fields ~~*~~ desolate, Yet over this Wilderness, the Renter, the Amildar the Manager, the Sebundar and all the motley ~~*~~ of publick exaction, tyranised with unavailing rigor – The forts excepting Tanjore were neglected and decaying – The Military Stores Note had been in a great measure expended or embezzled – The Military Storekeepers, Grainkeepers, Paymaster and ~~*~~ Commissaries, belonging to the Civil Service were habituated to disavow any Controlling Power in the Commandant of the Place nor were the Exhortations and example of M.r Sullivan sufficient to correct the Evil

Hence disorder arose in these Departments The Civil and Military, The Kings and Company's Officers were at variance The Subjects of the Nabob were Loud in their Complaints against Europeans While the Tanjorines extended their aversion to all classes of our Countrymen – The large Arrears due to the Troops and other Grievances, rendered it impracticable for Officers to maintain Discipline in their Corps – Happy if they could prevent Mutiny among Men, who brave and faithful as they undoubtedly were, could hardly be restrained from Clamour when reduced to procure subsistence by selling their

were in rebellion and closely connected with the Dutch Government at Colombo, from whence attempts were meditated in Conjunction with them, and with Maupely Saver to reduce those Countries and the Maraua Domenions near 100,000 Polygars and Colleries were in arms throughout the Southern Provinces - They were hostile to Government and looked to Public Confusion as their safeguard against punishment

Your Southern force was inadequate to repress these Outrages and to retrieve your Affairs - The Treasury was drained The Country depopulated The Revenues evaded by the Enemy The Troops undisciplined, ill paid, ill fed and unsuccessfully Commanded The complicated dangers arising from this situation of your Affairs induced you in September 1782 to send a Reinforcement of Europeans & Artillery to the Southward under the Command of Colonel Lang and you were led to hope that this Detachment reinforced by the Troops to be collected from every quarter of the South might have been made to assist the views of Colonel Humberstone then at Dindigum preparing to proceed against Palagatcherry and to penetrate into Combatoure upon the plan suggested by Mr Sullivan, approved of by your Lordship and the Board and afterwards carried into Execution by myself But from a variety of circumstances it happened that the operations of Colonel Lang were confined to the reduction of Coiveor, Oreura recovered by Lt Brigade The was confined in his Movements to those districts of the Enemy and to the Track between Negapatam, Tanjore and Tritchinopoly. The Southern Countries, therefore continued nearly in their former state of desolation - Many of the Representa-

Negotiating with Hyder and of introducing Arms - a
clandestinely into his Palace He likewise suffered the
whole Crop of this Country to be Collected by the Enemy while
he resisted every Solicitation to fill his Magazines and provide
for impending events

The defeat of Colonel Braithwaite in February 17
and the loss of his detachment would have proved a deadly
blow, but for the active Abilities and conciliating manners
of Mr Sullivan, to whom the safety of Tanjore and of all the
Southern Countries was then justly ascribed The subsequent
capture of his Successor Colonel Horne proceeding to the
Southward from the Presidency with Military Supplies
added extremely to the distress and embarrassment ex-
perienced at Tanjore, nether was the prospect less Alarming
in the Provinces south of Tanjore and Trichinopoly - The
great Maravar Country was infested by a host of Rebels
under Manpely Saver a Relation of the reigning Family,
who overran the Territory, occupied its best positions, and
for many Months invested the Garrison of Ramnad -

The little Maravar Country was controled by
Perry and Chena Mordeen - After the Murder of the late Rajah
in 1773 they fled to Hyder for Protection and returning at
the Time of his invasion, maintained the Country - under
his Authority, keeping the Infant Rajah a state Prisoner
and Ravaging the Territories of the Company and Nabob.

The districts of Madura, Mellore, and Pallamcory
were harrassed with Polleries Polygars and the Enemy. Within
range of the Forts your Troops and Subjects were often attacked
and the Sentries fired at on the Works - All the Polygars of Tenevelly

by fire and Sword, exhibited the sad reality of a General Conflagration

At length Hyder having left nothing to destroy in the Carnatic and regardless of our Force, which from the Time of Colonel Baillie's defeat had never ventured from its encampment near Madras Resolved to lead in person his Victorious Army to the Southward – After remaining some Weeks encamped within random Shot of Tanjore he proceeded to invest Trichinopoly and threatned to fill up the Ditch with his Mountain Hoppers. The repeated Checks sustained by the Company's Troops in that quarter, the Corps that Hyder had Cut off and the Forts he had reduced spread a general Consternation, The Important and Defenceless Garrison of Trichinopoly seemed ready to Surrender, And in fact event, the Southern Countries must have fallen before him, had not the Repulse of Sir Eyre Coote's Army against Chilumbrum elated Hyder with the hopes of defeating the only Force that could endanger his Conquests He was thereby induced to renounce, more Solid though less Brilliant prospects and to fight the Battle of the 1st July 1781 at Porto Novo

Note

Notwithstanding his ill success in that engagement and his personal absence from the Southward, our Affairs in that Quarter still remained distressful. The Tanjore Country was occupied by the Enemy who secured its Crops and Cattle Reduced the Company's Troops at Trichinopoly Pattucottah, Trivelore and confined them within the Fort of Tanjore There, the Granaries were empty, the Rajah's Subjects disaffected and he himself accused of

† The Fort and Tanjore only place

situation you have rather cause to Wonder that your Superintendant, Mr Irwin, should have been enabled to procure so large an increase of Revenue, than that its produce should in no recorded period have born any proportion to its natural advantages.

I have thus traced some hasty outlines of the Company's possessions South of the Coleroon

Note — In extent they are nearly equal to the Carnatic. But in point of Soil, Water, Situation and Capability of Improvement, they surpass any district under your Control.

The Calamities with which the Invasion of Hyder Ally in 1781 overwhelmed the Carnatic fell heavily upon the Southern Countries. No sooner had the Multitudes under that Ravager poured down from the Mountains of Mysore, than desolation extended across the Coleroon. Thousands of his Plunderers over ran the Countries of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. The Ground was at that time covered with the most luxuriant Crops. It was instantly swept off, and every water dyke and embankment was destroyed. The Inhabitants who escaped the Sword sought shelter in the Forts, where they added Misery to distress and perished in the Streets. The whole Country laid waste

1791

by

it has endured from the first intrusions of the Mussulmen in the course of this Century And the Depravity of its Rulers, have counteracted the benefits of Nature

Even when a Native Rajah governed Tenevelly, the flat and open Country only was reduced This was let for specific Sums to great Renters who were invested with despotic powers and harrassed the peaceful Subject — There still remained various Leaders who possessed considerable Territory, who maintained Armed Force and withheld their stipulated Tributes on the first appearance of disturbance. These Chiefs as well as their Subjects are called Polygars. They amount at present to 32, capable of bringing 30,000 brave tho' undisciplined Troops into the Field. They have also fortified Towns and strong holds on the Mountains — whither they retire in cases of emergency. Besides the Territory that these Polygars possess under the range of Hills that form the Northern Boundary of Tenevelly, many of them hold ample tracts in the flat and cultivated Country — Adverse to industry, they suffer their own possessions to remain waste, while they invade each other and plunder their industrious Neighbours. such is the Dread of these Ravagers, that every district in the Province has been forced to purchase their forbearance by enormous contributions. In this

situation

made by . Mahomed Yusof, when he disclaimed allegiance on the Nabob, proves that if the Works were repaired, this place might be defended against the most powerful Indian Enemy. — Its Vicinity to the Country of Dindigul belonging to Tippoo Sultaun, renders it a position of Capital Importance in the event of Operations against that Power.

The last but not the least considerable of your Southern Territories is Tinnivelly. It is 115 Miles in length & 70 Miles in breadth. A Ridge of inaccessible Mountains divides it on the North, from the Wild Valley of Watrap and Putum Pollam belonging to Tippoo Sultaun. It stretches to the Confines of Madura and Ramnad on the North East and East, reaches to the Sea upon the Sea Coast, and borders on the West with the Rajahships of Travancore both terminating near Cape Comorin. Nature has been bountiful to this Province. — Its surface is generally flat from the Sea Coast, till it approaches the Mountains on its Northern Boundary. — The Rivers by which it is intersected ensure luxuriant Crops of Rice, and the driest parts yield Cotton in abundance. — The productions of the Neighbouring Island of Ceylon are flourish here, and thus render us the Rivals of the Dutch, in the Cinnamon Trade. But the peculiar Tenure under which the Country has been held the Convulsion

made by Mahomed Yusof, when he disclaimed
allegiance on the Nabob, proves that if the Woods were
retained, this place might be defended against the
most powerful Indian Enemy. Its Vicinity to
the Country of Dindigul belonging to Tippoo Sultaun,
renders it a position of Capital Importance in the event
of Operations against that Power.

Note

The last but not the least considerable
of your Southern Territories is Tinnivelly It is 115 Miles
in length 870 Miles in Breadth. A Ridge of inaccessible
Mountains devides it on the North, from the Wild Valleys
of Wattrap and Cottum Pollam belonging to Tippoo Sultaun
It stretches to the Confines of Madura and Ramnad on
the North East and East reaches to the Sea upon the South
and borders on the West with the Rajahship of Travancore
both terminating near Cape Comorin. Nature has been
bountiful to this Province. — Its surface is generally
flat from the Sea Coast, till it approaches the Mountains
on its Northern Boundary. — The Rivers by which it
is intersected ensure luxuriant Crops of Rice, and
the driest parts yield Cotton in abundance — The
productions of the Neighbouring Island of Ceylon
flourish here, and thus render us the Rivals of the
Dutch, in the Cinnamon Trade, But the Feudal Tenure
under which the Country has been held the Convulsions

and respectably forbidden. The Sea Coast is sheated with a Tracks of open Wood land that shelters innumerable Herds of Cattle. The Revenues are equal to 8 Lacks of Rupees a Year and the Tribute to the Nabob is 175,000 Rupees. The Reduction of the Country in the Year 1773 by General Joseph Smith, and a Garrison of the Nabobs Troops constantly stationed in the Capital, have deprived the Native Prince even of Personal Freedom. He is still however, venerated by Pentoos on account of his high descent, and as the Guardian of the sacred Waters and Pagoda of Tramerecum.

I come now to the State of Madura, bounded by Mallore on the East, by the Tallam hollaces on the South, by the Country of Dendigul belonging to Tippoo on the West and by Tinnevelly on the South. Its Territory is not more than forty five Miles in length and thirty five Miles in breadth, And its Annual Revenue is

Note diminished to £31,000. —

When the Gentoo Raja Tirumal Naique reigned here in the last Century, his Territories extended over many parts of the Southern Countries. His Treasures were great and he has left Monuments of Magnificence

Note hardly surpassed in any age or Country — These grand buildings still remain a melancholly Contrast with present Poverty and depopulation. The Gallant assistance

at no very distant period — at the Reduction of this Territory in 1773 by Genl. Joseph Smith, the Rajah having been killed, his Widow then with Child & some of the leading People of the Country escaped to the Mysore Dominions & there lived under the Protection of Hyder Ally until the commencement of the late War. During that period the Country was managed by a Renter, & in quick times the People acknowledged themselves to be Tributaries of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, but while their Woods and Barriers are suffered to remain, their disaffection may be dreaded on the first prospect of profiting by disturbance.

The great Marawar or Rajah of Ramnad occupies a Country fifty Miles in length, thirty miles in breadth, extending from the Boundaries of Sheviegunga and Melloor upon the North, to the Sea upon the East and South and to the Confines of Tinivelly on the West — Nature has been little more propitious to this Principality than to that of Sheviegunga, yet Arts and Industry have made superior progress. The Country is well peopled, the Inhabitants Civilized, the Villages are full of Weavers, who manufacture the Cotton that the adjacent Lands produce. The City of Ramnad where the Rajah usually resides, is large

Note

the North, to the Territories of the great Marawarrow
the South, containing about fifty Miles in length
and forty Miles in breadth. The Soil in general
is unfriendly to the growth of Corn, though not
quite destitute of running streams or Artificial
Reservoirs, but the Country is overgrown with
thorns and bushes. The Woods of Calicoil extend
nearly 40 Miles in Circumference. They are
secured with Barriers and other defences around
the Fort of Calicoil, which is situated in the center
of the thickets, and considered as a Refuge from
or Invasion
evacuation. These Woods and the surrounding Country
abound with Sheep and Cattle, The Inhabitants
are Numerous and can bring Twelve thousand
fighting Men into the field, armed with Swords
Pikes, Spears and fire locks. Though less barbarous
than the Colleries, their Neighbours, Yet Arts and
Industry have made little progress among them.
The Country is capable of great improvement but
at present hardly yields more than five Lacks of
Rupees to the Rajah, who pays 1,75,000 Rupees to
immediately the Nabob of Arcot. The Rajah is of the Cavar
family and a descendant of the Sovereigns of the
great Marawar from which Sheringa was separated

Note — Tondiman less uncultivated than his neighbours and has at all times proved himself the most faithful adherent of the Nabob and of the Company. The father of the present Chief by his firmness and attachment in the days of Genl. Lawrence supplied the Force at Trichinopoly with Provisions at a time when their Cause seemed desperate and the Nabob sensible of the obligation, ever afterwards exempted him from Tribute.

and mark with Classical Reverence the Scene of
Note. those Atchievements — But above all, it becomes
important in a Political and Military view at the
strongest and most advanced Garrison upon your
Frontiers towards the Territories of Mysore and the
best position for Cantoning your Army in order to
Menace that power —).

Note see my Letter to the Board dated April 1783

The Country of the Colleries, including
the Territories of Tondiman, Mellore and Nattam, extends
from the Sea Coast to the confines of Madura, in a
range of Sixty miles by Sixty five. With the exception
of some spots, which have accidentally been Cultivated
it is overgrown with thickets, and inhabited by
Savage Tribes — before that Country can be rendered
valuable, the Woods must be cleared, the strong Holds
occupied, and the Colleries compelled to relinquish
their predatory habits. For in its present condition,
fertile tracts are lost to Cultivation, and the wild
Inhabitants Amounting to 30 or 40,000 Men in
Arms under different Chiefs endanger public
safety in Moments of hostility

Note The Country of Shevagunga or the Tittle
Marawa stretches from the Sea Coast on the East
to the Districts of Mellore and Madura, on the West, and
from the Country of Tondeman and the Nattam Colleries upon

on the South by the Country of Tondiman and by the Woods of Nattam, inhabited by bolder though less valuable than the Country of Tanjore, the

Note Vicinity of the Coleroon however renders it extreme Productive of Rice Under the Nabob Mahomed Ally Management the expences of collection absorbed the Quarter part of the Revenue and it is at present let to a Renter under the Assignment for about ten Lacks of Rupees — Yet in prosperous times

Note it possesses the means of extended Cultivation, and consequent increase of Revenue — The Size and situation of the City, the abundance of subsistence on the District, and the long Residence of the Nabob Mahomed Ally's second Son, the Amer ul Omrah, at that place, have rendered it the favorite establishment of the Musulmen to the Southward of the Coleroon — The two great Pagodas of Imbakistna and Seringham on the Adjacent Island of Seringham, command the Veneration

Note of Gentoos, while every spot on that Island, on the opposite or Northern side of the Coleroon about Trincavenam and Volkondah as well as on the plains of Trichinopoly are recorded for the bloody contests of Chunda Saheb, Anwar, Clive and Lawrence,

† Note — Tanjore was supposed to contain
100,000 Inhabitants previously to the destruction
that followed Hyder's irruption!

Note on the annual diminution of produce

diminution of cultivation was the annual produce of late Years is less by 50 ℔ Cent than it was a Century ago — Europeans never interfered in the Management of that Country, and it has been seldom ravaged or invaded — Its decline must therefore be attributed to the Malversation of its Maratta, or Gentoo administration. But even in its deteriorated State it used to yield to Government before the late War, about seventy five Lacks of Cullums of Rice, worth about eleven Lacks of Pagodas or £440,000 Sterling — of this £160,000 was paid as Tribute for your protection agreeably to the Population of 1776, after the last Siege of Tanjore, when the Rajah became a Tributary of the Company — The Difficulties that occurred in reducing that Capital, the Strength of the Work and obstinacy of the Defence, evince its importance in a Military view neither do the inferior forts and the River Rice fields, and embankments that intersect the Country, afford less eminent advantages, in moments of invasion

Note

The State of Trichinopoly extending from the Western limits of Tanjore along the Coleroon which divides it from the Carnatic on the North, till it reaches Tippoos Dominions on the West near Caroor and Dindigule including a range of fifty miles by forty is circumscribed

on

Note. The Country of Sangore contained 5753
Towns & Villages at the time when the Maratta
government was established.

And, to Cape Comorin, the Southern extremity of the Peninsula, is not less than 300 Miles, and from the Sea which forms their limits on the East, to the Countries of Baroon and Dindigill belonging to Tippo Sultaun, and to the Rajahship of Travancore, upon the West, is on an average at least one Hundred and fifty miles. Immemorial mismanagement and late disasters have hitherto rendered those Countries unproductive, but under a System in any degree equitable they would yield an annual Revenue of one Million Sterling.

Note

Of these the Rajahship of Tanjore is the most fertile. It is watered by a multitude of Streams, which by means of Cauths & Embankments are diverted into every field. It annually affords two or three luxuriant Crops of Grain. The Country is overstocked with Sheep and Cattle. The Forests abound with valuable Trees, and is formerly teemed with an industrious Race, expert in Agriculture and habituated to Manufacture. Such are the natural benefits enjoyed by this Territory, that no Spot upon the Globe is more favorable for the use

Note

of Man. You are well apprised however that from the establishment of the reigning family of the Maratta race in 1675 to the present Period there has been such a progressive

diminution

* Note — The Assignment was concluded in the end of the year 1782. between Mahomed Ally and Lord Macartney's Government — previously to that Arrangement the Company's Servants were not allowed to interfere in the Territorial Affairs of the Nabob —

And that which we annex may be corrected.

Before I enter upon the Narrative of your affairs that occurred during my Command, I must call your attention to the local history of those Countries, to the grievous misfortunes that had consumed the resources, and ruined the Inhabitants of every district South of the Coleroon — Your possessions in that Quarter are of sufficient magnitude and value to have called forth your most vigorous endeavours for their protection, and indeed without your appropriated attention, they must inevitably have been severed from the English Dominions.

In my opinion those Territories have not obtained their due share of estimation — Divided into various Districts, held by different Tenures, and occupied by Tribes at variance with each other, many parts of them remained uncultivated and almost unpeopled while the Agreement of the Nabob of Arcot to cede to the Company, invested you with the internal management of those Countries. Preceding that — Period that Period it was impracticable for the most enlightened of your Servants, to form a just appreciation of the benefits they afford. —

From the River Coleroon their Northern boundary which divided them from the Nabobship of

Pondicherry 5th January 1785.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Before I embark for Europe, allow me to express my best acknowledgments for the approbation with which you have distinguished me, since I have had the honor to command the troops and Garrison south of the Colleroon. Permit me further to attribute on your Lordship and the Board, a busy relation of my Guardian in the minority of the absent Heir, and of other particulars natural to the welfare of your Subordinate Servitors—to a train of an enquiry to specify any grievances. I am with a public character I cannot think of incurring Guilt, without presenting to you an address on matters of the last importance to the Nation, and which is labored and the Service it has Espoused. At the same time I flatter myself that the circumstances under which I acted, make me to join an unbiased testimony of those events on these Countries as they exist, and such measures as they have been felt and of transactions as they have been conducted. I hope, that by steady measures of reform, the Funds which constitute a way of improved

Since I wrote the foregoing, I understand the Government of Madraſs, has lately diminiſhed the Allowance, for feeding the Cavalry, from eight Pagodas and a half to six, which is exactly what I have recommended in respect to that Article. See Page 6; but the Expence of seven Rupees a month for a Horse Keeper is still retained, though totally unnecessary. This will not affect the several arrangements it only goes to diminish the Savings proposed, which will now stand thus.

Savings proposed	Pa.	F.	C.
Annual difference of Expence in 10 Regts. of Cavalry between the present Establishment and that now proposed	369,198		
Annual difference of Expence between Draft Bullocks and Draft Horses for 60 Sac Pounders and Sixty Tumbrils to be attached to the Regt. and Eight Seapoy Infantry 273,600 Rupees @ 3½ p Pag.ª is	78,171	18	—
	447,369	18	—
To be deducted 8 Rupees 9 Fanams from the expence of feeding each Horse, as recommended above, which I understand has been anticipated by the Honorable Company in 1784; that Charge then on 5,559 Horses amounting to Rupees 48,841: 3 Fa.ᵒ Month is Pagodas 13897: 21 Fa and p Annum Pagodas 166770 which must be taken off the Annual Savings proposed	166,770	—	—
Remainder of proposed Savings Pag.ᵃ	280,599	18	—

Pay of one Troop of Curriers Cavalry according to the Coast Establishment

Horses	Officers & Men	Rank	Pay ₹ Day	₹ Month	₹ Annum
				Sa Rs	
3	1	Captain	17.9 Peon 3	2 : 1	834 : 5 : 35
2	1	Lieutenant	11	D. 22 . 40	508 : 12 : 60
2	1	Cornet	9	D. 15	414 : 38 : 20
		An Adjutant from the Commiss.ᵉ Officers	5		228 : 5 : 20
1	1	Serjeant		7	84
3	3	Corporals		5	180
1	1	Trumpeter		3 . 21	42
1	1	Farrier		5	60
1	1	Rough Rider		6 . 10 . 40 . 75	
50	50	Private		3 : 21	2100
64	60				4526 : 14 : 35

Feeding 64 Horses 8 : 21 ₹ Month — 6528

Pagt. — 11,054 . 14 : 35

Extract of the expence of a Peace Establishment proposed for the Coast

Men		
510	5 Reg.ts of European Cavalry for detail see Appendix Page 2 ... see Page 3	62,120:13:10
1,860	9 Reg.ts Black Cavalry for Detail see Page 4	488795:41:35
328	3 Companies of Artillery to be attached to 10 Reg.ts of Cavalry 10 Batt.ns Eight Seapoy Infantry and 60 six pounders ... see Page 5	24094:38:37
1,854	3 Battalions of European Infantry D.o 2	102,801:40:40
	About 900 Invalids and Pensioners	
1,354	14 Battalions of Seapoys ... See Page 7	332696:24:40
6,440	10 D.o of Seapoy Light Infantry D.o 6	180[illegible]
	Feeding 480 Artillery Draft Horses at 9 Rupees each, Grass Cutters 5 Rupees ea.h and 7 Rupees for each Horsekeeper 1 month, whose attendance on Draft Cattle cannot be dispensed with. The several Charges are 21 Rupees or six Pagodas for each Horse	2880
		1194158:32:2

Peace Establishment on the Coast in February 1777 see first report of the Committee of secrecy of the House of Commons Appendix Page 44 Printed by T. Evans 1781

64	1 Troop of Cavalry if compleated to 50 private, see Page 9	11054:44:25
656	1 Reg.t of Artillery, see Page 5.	48139:34:74
2,472	2 Reg.ts of Infantry D.o 8	137069:12
	About 900 Invalids and pensioners	
3,579	29 Batt.ns of Seapoys Page 7	689161:14:60
		885474.34.9
	Increase over the peace Establishment of February 1777	308683.39.73

Pay of 1 Battalion of Seapoys on the Coast

Officers & Men	Rank	Pay & Gratuity 1 day S. D.	Pay p. Mo. Pa. Fa. Ca.	Pay p. Annum Pa. Fa. Ca.
1	Captain	13	2 : 1	617 : 17 : 20
3	Lieutenants	7	5 : 15	1150 : 41 : 20
7	Ensigns	5	4 : 15	1962 . 36 : 30
1	Adjutant	5		228 . 5 . 20
1	Serg.t Major	1 . 8	3	112 . 1 . 60
1	2d. Maj.r Serg.t	1 . 8	3	112 . 1 . 60
5	Sergeants	1 . 8	1	440 . 8 . 60
1	Commandant		32	384
9	Subidars		17	1836
10	Jamidars		5	600
50	Havildars		3	1800
50	Naigues		2 : 14	1400
12	Drummers		3	432
10	Cuccallies		1 : 25 : 23	192 : 10 : 40
650	Private		1 : 25 : 23	12496 : 10 : 40
811			Pagodas :	23764 : 7 : 60

Officers & Men Pa. Fa. Ca.

Pay of 29 Batt.ns 23579 at 23764 . 7 : 10 is ____ 689,161 : 14 : 60

D.o of 14 D.o 11354 at Ditto ____ 332,696 . 24 : 40

12,165

N.B.

The above 12,165 Seapoys not wanted in the new peace Establishment may be reduced in proportion to the number of Regiments raised

Pay of 1 Battalion of European Infantry

Officers Men	Rank	Pay & Allowance of Day £ s d	Pay p Month Cy p Ann.um Pa Fa Ca	Pa Fa Ca
1	Lieu: Colonel	1 — — Rcon	2 : 1 : 25	936 · 36 : 60
1	Major	15 — d:	2 : 1 : 25	708 : 31 : 40
9	Captains	13 — d:	2 : 1 —	5556 · 29 · 10
12	Lieutenants	7 — d:	— 15 —	3883 : 39
16	Ensigns	5 — d:	— 15 —	3718 : 24
28	Sergeants	— —	5 — —	2220 — —
14	Corporals	— —	3 : 14 —	1480 — —
3	Drummers	— —	3 : 14 —	120 — —
502	Private	— —	2 · 21 —	15060 —
618			Pay:	33,684 · 34 : 40

4 Battalions at Pay 33,684 : 34 · 40 . . . . . 134739 12 —

Pay of 2 Colonels one to each Reg 25/ p day Cld Rcon 18/3 p m: 2330 — —

137,069 : 12

Pay of 1 Regt. of Artillery consisting of 6 Companies in y Coast

Officers & Men	Rank	Pay & Gratuity p Annum £ s d	Oil & Beer p Day £ s d	Total Pay p Month £ s d	Total Pay p Annum £ s d
1	Lieut. Colonel	— — —	1 — —	16. 3.	374 : 15 —
1	Major	— — —	15. 9 —	16. 3.	297 : 3 : 9
4	Captains	200 — —	3 — —	16. 3.	1058 — —
6	Capt. Lieuts	109 : 10 —	2 — —	16. 3.	934 : 10 —
6.	1st Lieutenants	100 — —	2 — —	3. 4.	831 — —
6.	2d. Ditto	100 — —	2 — —	3. 4.	831 — —
6.	3d. Ditto	100 — —	2 — —	3. 4.	831 — —
18	Lieut. Fireworkey	— — —	5 — —	3. 4.	1678 : 10 —
36	Sergeants	— — —	2 — —		1314 — —
36	Corporals	— — —	1 : 8		1095 — —
12	Drummers	— — —	1 — —		219 — —
12	Fifes	— — —	1 — —		219 — —
120	Gunners	— — —	1. 4		2920 — —
396	Matrosses	— — —	1 — —		7227 — —
656					£ 19,274 : 38 : 9
328	To be Deducted for the Cavalry				
328					

Pay of 328 Artillery Officers & Men — 9,637 : 19 : 4½

£ 9,637 : 19 : 4½ @ 8/ p Pagoda is Pag. — 24094 : 38 : 37

Pay of 1 Regt. European Cavalry according to the present Coast Establishment			92576 : 13 : 10
Do. 9 Regiments Black Cavalry			827537 : 41 : 35
Pay proposed for the above 9 Troops			920114 : 12 : 45
1 Regt. European Cavalry	62120 : 13 : 10		550916 : 12 : 45
9 Do. Black Cavalry	488795 : 41 : 35		
Annual Saving Pag.			369198 — —

Pay of 1 Battalion consisting of 6 Companies of Light Sepoy Infantry to be attached to each Regiment of Cavalry

Officers and Men	Rank	Pay & Gratuity per Day £	S	D	Pay per Month Pa	Fa	Ca	Pay per Annum Pa	Fa	Ca
1	Captain		13		2	1		617	17	20
2	Lieutenants		7		5	15		767	13	40
4	Ensigns		5		4	15		1121	27	
1	Adjutant		5					228	5	20
1	Serg.t Major		1	8	3			112	1	60
1	Qr. Mas.r Serg.t		1	8	3			112	1	60
4	Sergeants		1	8	1			352	7	
1	Commandant				32			384		
5	Subidars				17			1020		
6	Jemidars				5			360		
6	Havildars				3			1296		
36	Naigues				2	14		1008		
6	Drummers				3			216		
6	Fifers				3			216		
6	Puckallies				1	25	23	115	14	56
528	Private				1	25	23	10150	33	48
644								18076	37	64

Officers & Men

Pay of 10 Batt.ns 6440 at Pagodas 18076 : 37 : 64 Fa Ca is Pagodas 180769

Way of 1 Reg.t of Black Cavalry consisting of 6 Troops
according to the Coast Establishment

Horses	Officers & Men	Rank	Pay & gratuity	Pay P. Month	Pay P. Annum
			£ S D	Pa. Fa. Ca	Pa. Fa. Ca
				Peons & Oil	
3	1	Captain	17. 9	2 : 1	834 : 5 : 35
12	6	Lieutenants	11	22. 40	3049 : 34 : 40
12	6	Cornets	9	15	2489 : 19 : 40
		Adj.t from the Commiss.d Officers	5		228 : 5 : 20
		2.d Mas.r from D.o	5		228 : 5 : 20
1	1	Serg.t Major	11		132
1	1	Q.r Mas.r Serg.t	11		132
4	4	Sergeants	7		336
2	1	Commandant		52 : 21	630
6	6	Subidars		31 : 10. 40	2250
12	12	Jamidars		10 : 31 : 40	1548
		Black Adj.t from the Commiss.d Officers		5	60
32	32	Havildars		6 : 21	2496
32	32	Naiques		5 : 21	2112
		Drill Havildar from the Non Comm.d Officers		3	36
		Drill Naique from D.o		2	24
1	1	Trumpet Major		9	108
5	5	Trumpeters		3 . 21	210
1	1	First Farriers		12 : 31 : 40	153
5	5	Second D.o		6 : 21	390
426	426	Private		3 : 21	17892
555	540	Feeding 555 Horses at		8 : 21	56610
					Pa.s 91948 : 27 : 75

Expence of 9 Regiments 827537 : 41 : 35

Pay proposed for 1 Reg.t of Black Cavalry on the Coast consisting of 6 Troops

Horses	Officers & Men	Rank	Pay & Gratuity ₹ Day £ S D	Pay ₹ Month Pa Fa Ca	Pay ₹ Annum Pa Fa Ca
3	1	Captain	17.9 Gilt Pon	2:1	834:5:35
12	6	Lieutenants	11 ditto	22:40	3049:34:40
12	6	Cornets	9 ditto	15	2489:19:40
		Adju.t from the Commiss.d Officers	5		228:5:20
		2.d Mas.r from D.o	5		228:5:20
1	1	Serg.t Majr		11	132
1	1	L.t Mas.r Serg.t		11	132
4	4	Sergeants		7	336
2	1	Commandant		52:21	630
12	6	Subidars		31:10:40	2250
24	12	Jamedars		10:31:40	1548
		Black Adjutant from the Commiss.d Black Officers	5		60
64	32	Havildars		6:21	249:6
64	32	Naiques		5:21	211:21
		4 Drill Havildar from the Black Non Commiss.d Officers	3		36
		4 Drill Naique from D.o	2		24
1	1	Trumpet Majr		9	108
5	5	Trumpeters		3:21	210
1	1	1.st Farrier		12:31:40	153
5	5	2.d D.o		6:21	390
426	426	Private		2	10224
555	540				27670:27:75
		Feeding 555 @ 4 Pa each ₹ Month			20640
				Pag.s	54310:27:75

Present Establishment Pag.s 91948:27:75
Reduced 54310:27:75
Saving Pagodas 37638

9 Reg.ts Pag.s 488795:41:35

Pay of one Troop of European Cavalry according to the present Coast Establishment

Horses	Officers & Men	Rank	Pay p Day L S D	Pa Ta Ca	Pa Ta Ca	Pa Ta Ca
3	1	Captain	17:9	Old Pay 2:1		834:5:35
2	1	Lieutenant	11	D:	22:40	508:12:60
2	1	Cornet	9	D.	15	414:38:20
4	4	Sergeants	7			336
6	6	Corporals	5			360
1	1	Trumpeter	3:21			42
1	1	Farrier	5			60
1	1	Rough Rider	6:10:40			75
74	74	Private	3:21			3108
94	90					5738:14:35
		Feeding 94 Horses @	8:21			9588
		Pay of 1 Troop				15326:14:35

			Pa	Ta	Ca
564	540	Six Troops or One Reg:	91958	2	50

Staff to be taken from the Commissioned And Non Commiss: Officers

		Pa	Ta	Ca
Adj:	5 p day	228	5	20
D: Mas:	D:	228	5	20
Serg: Major 4 Pa 7 M:		48		
D: M: Serg: D:	D:	48		
Trumpet Majr 5 Pa 21 Ta	D:	66		
		618	10	40
Pay of one Reg: Staff		92576	13	11

Proposed pay of one Troop of European Cavalry.

Horses	Officers & Men	Rank	Pay ₹ Day	₹ Month	₹ Annum
			R. A. Pa.	Ra. As. Ps.	
3	1	Captain	17:9	Off. Com. 2:1	834:5:35
2	1	Lieutenant	11	D. 22.40	508:12:60
2	1	Cornet	9	D. 15	414:38:20
4	4	Sergeants	7		336
6	6	Corporals	5		360
1	1	Trumpeter	3	21	42
1	1	Farrier	5		60
1	1	Rough Rider	6	10:40	75
74	74	Private	3	21	3108
94	90				5738:14:35
		Feeding 94 Horses		@ 4	4512
					10250:14:35
564	540	Six Troops or One Regt. at 10250:14:35 Pay.			61502:2:50

Staff to be taken from the Commd. & Non Com. Officers.

Adjutant	5 ₹ day	228:5:20	
Quarter Mr.	D.	228:5:20	
Sergeant Major	4 Pag ₹ M.	48	
Quarter Mr. Sergeant	D.	48	
Trumpet Major	5 ₹ Pag ₹ D.	66	
			618:10:40
Pay of One Regt. D. Pag.			62120:13:10
Present Establishment		92576:13:10	
Proposed D.		62120:13:10	
Saving Pag.		30456	

trespassed on the time and patience of your Honorable Court, but the first part of this Letter let the event to myself be what it may, I have been induced to lay before you from a conviction of the necessity there is to remedy the dangerous evils I have attempted to explain. The last part you will perhaps not deem altogether regardless of your attention as it will probably afford you some proof that I am not wholly unequal to execute the duty of framing and conducting Granaries; and to the benefit of those, they may happily become the means of relieving from difficulty and distress, and to the satisfaction of your Honorable Court.

I am now humbly to request the permission of your Honorable Court to proceed to India in order to settle my private concerns, and I do hope that a recollection of my former endeavours to discharge with fidelity the Offices of trust I have had the honor to hold under the Company, will prevail with your Honorable Court to recommend me to the Government of Fort St. George, as deserving the appointment which I solicit

I have the honor to be with the most perfect Respect

Honorable Sirs,

Your most faithful

Humble Servant

Thomas Parkinson

Hackney
4th Jany. 1785.

See Appendix, Page 11,

Appendix

to his charge was conformable to the strictest integrity. I [illegible]
"think myself in duty bound to say for him wishing it may
"have due weight in forwarding those favors he means to
"solicit from the Honorable Court of Directors and in the
"gratification of which I shall feel pleasure."

Extract of Letter from General Joseph Smith to
Sir Henry Fletcher Baronet dated 16 August 1782.

"This Gentleman served under me during the Ten
"years I was last in India, His Zeal, activity and attention
"on every service he was employed in while the War lasted
"on the Coast strongly recommended him to my notice and
"protection. His conduct abroad was irreproachable, and I
"may venture to say, that although much of the Company's
"Money past through his hands he never derived a Shilling
"benefit therefrom, and in all transactions where the Company's
"interests were concerned he acted with uniform disinterestedness"

Extract of a Letter from General Smith to
Nathaniel Smith Esquire Chairman to the Honorable
Company dated at Snow Haven in Ireland 5 Feb.y 1783.

"On the Morning of the 26th. of this Month (alluding
"to September 1767 mentioned in the preceding part of the Letter)
"the day of the Battle of Chenonallee, I ordered Mr. Parkins
"at the head of one hundred Seapoys to reconnoitre the ground
"between the two Armies. On this service he penetrated
"into the Enemy's Camp, driving several small Guards from
"their Posts, and finding his retreat cut off by a Body of
"10000 Horse advancing near him on their way to our
"Army he was obliged to take shelter with his little party
"amongst some Rocks from whence he dispatched several
"Letters to me describing the ground and pointing out a
"Hill the Enemy had possession of that commanded the

Road

"Road by which the Army was to march . This Hill was
"stormed and our Troops halted to attack the Enemy without
"interruption . The body of Horse I have mentioned moving
"on towards our Army Mr Parkison with a few Volunteers
"got safe to Camp but the rest of the Seapoys took refuge in
"Trenomullee until the action was over . A Musket Ball
"from the Enemy this day grazed Mr Parkisons head and
"carried part of the Crown and Lining of his Hat with it" .
Extract from the same Letter "I have in my address to the
"Honorable Court of Directors mentioned that in our several
"Campaigns against Hyder Ally and the Soubah . Mr
"Parkison was extremely useful in procuring and managing
"all supplies of Provisions for the Army which at that time
"we were greatly distressed for . Once in particular our
"Seapoys had no Rice for two days . Under this unhappy
"circumstance such was Mr Parkisons anxiety that he set
"out from the Army with a few Guides only to Join a Convoy
"of Provisions that had halted at 12 Miles distance in order
"to hasten their march to Camp . In this attempt he was
"surrounded by a party of the Enemys Horse through whom
"he forced his way sword in Hand, and returned to the Army
"the People who were with him being all made Prisoners" .
"Towards the Close of the Campaign the 1st 606 made large Demands
"on Government supported by Affidavits for Provisions, sent
"from his Garrisons to the Army, but his people could not
"particularize the Officers to whom they were respectively
"delivered . This was foreseen and such arrangements made
"by Mr Parkison in Camp as enabled him to deliver to the
"Council a satisfactory Account against whom the charges
"respectively should be made and thereby prevented much
"delay and Investigation"

I feel much pain for having so long

the pas

* which consisted of Bullocks, Sheep & Rice, sent to the Mahratta's own Country for the Camp, and often as well as to Mr Parkison.

informed from good authority occasioned a waste of many thousands of the human species, and compelled multitudes of the survivors to desert the Country, points out in the most forcible manner the necessity of providing against such calamities. It is humbly apprehended that the most obvious and effectual mode of remedying this evil in future is to purchase large quantities of Provisions in plentiful seasons, to deposite them in Granaries in the several Forts, and to distribute them to the Troops and to the Inhabitants at a moderate price in times of scarcity

My presence in India being requisite to arrange my affairs, and as I am anxious to be again employed, to shew how far I may be supposed capable of undertaking the management of this important business with integrity and effect and to evince the zeal with which I have ever conducted myself, I instant presume to submit to the consideration of your Honorable Board the following Extracts of Letters.

Extract of a Letter from Charles Bourchier Esqr Governor of Fort St George dated the 5th of January 1768, in answer to General Smiths Letter recommending his Secretary Thomas Parkinson to the appointment of Surveyor, which was objected to as unprecedented and unnecessary, the Nabob and private Merchants being depended on for supplies

"I am perfectly well convinced of the merit Mr Parkinson possesses from the character I have had of him from my Brother, and Pincke, and it would be a real pleasure to me to put him in "a way that might prove of some advantage to him, but my Dear "Friend what reason can be urged upon our Records for appointing "him as you proposed, Surveyor to the Army, as no such employment "has ever been in the Army at any time before, or judged necessary, "tho' it is now many years that we have had Troops in the Field."

Extract of a Letter from General Smith to the President and Council at Fort St George dated from Camp at Kalnagerry the 13th of March 1768.

"I have sent Mr Parkinson to lay before you the

Accounts

Accounts of what Grain has been received since I marched from Vellour, that Gentleman has had the intire charge of it and I hope will be able to give you satisfactory answers to whatever you may require to know relative thereto . I shall depend entirely on your candour in adjusting this Business which I hope will not be prolonged as his presence with the Army is extremely necessary to me

Extract of a Letter from General Smith to the Honorable Court of Directors dated y 16th Aug. 1782

Mr Parkison my Secretary during the ten Years I had the Honor to command your Army on the Coast of Coromandel hath requested of me to make known to you his desire of returning again to India and that I would inform the Honorable Board of Directors with his conduct while serving with the Army . In Justice therefore to Mr Parkison, I do with truth declare that he not only filled the Station of Secretary to my satisfaction but in our several Campaigns against Hyder Ally and the Soubah he was extremely useful in managing all supplies of Provisions for the Army which at that time We were greatly distressed for, and on every occasion where the service required it, he manifested so much assiduity and alacrity as strongly recommended him to my notice and protection . In the Campaign of 67, he often and repeatedly exposed his life to great Hazard for the publick Cause though the duty of his Station by no means compelled him so to do, but actuated alone by a spirit of intrepidity he despised every fatigue and danger that led to promote the service and chearfully and readily executed every order that I gave him intirely to my satisfaction . It is from a sense of these actions I am now induced to solicit the Honorable Court in his favor and further to add that so long as Mr Parkison resided under my roof in India his character was irreproachable and his attention to the Interests of the Company in every Department committed

to

after it has been 12 Years in the Granary. It is, notwithstanding, an Article in which great impositions are continually practised on the Publick, and which therefore demands a strict regulation. Rice is sold in the Markets by the Seer of Two pounds and is generally plenty, and cheap, soon after Harvest, but at other times of the year, particularly at Seed time, it is scarce and dear. In some parts of the Country, I have known Rice at 56 Seers for a Rupee and in a few Months after on the same Spot, the Army having moved that way, no more than 18 Seers could be obtained for the same money. In 1775 the year I left India, Rice in the Neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, after Harvest was at 36 Seers for a Rupee and when I sailed in October only 9 Seers could be procured for the same sum. In the Jaghire, and all over the Carnatic, the Revenues are paid in Rice, if a sum of Money in lieu thereof cannot be agreed on; Of course it has been hitherto in his Highness's power, in some degree, to govern the Markets. If the Company takes the management of the Jaghire into their own Hands, and lay up the Revenue Rice, in Granaries, to supply the Inhabitants in times of scarcity, it will so far be useful; but Granaries at Fort St. George and the Black Town, which contains near 200,000 Inhabitants, may be formed, at least 50 p Cent cheaper, and in greater quantity, from Tanjore, and the Northward, than from the Jaghire. If this last plan is carried into execution, it would prevent any artificial, or real scarcity in the Country, from affecting the Inhabitants, even if it should be the Company's pleasure to continue those Lands in the Nabobs Hands.

Granaries of Paddy and Gram

Granaries of Paddy and Gram belonging to the Company, are also indispensably necessary in the principal Forts in the Carnatic, and Tanjore Countries, Garrisoned by our Troops, from whence the Army might with certainty and without delay derive sufficient supplies. This measure would obviate the difficulty the

Company

Company have always Laboured under of not being able to send
even a Detachment to the Field if the object in view was not a-
greeable to his Highness's . Three Granaries formed at a
proper season of the Year, and well managed as to the purchase
and Sale of the Grain, would be no further expence, but on the
contrary, would bring considerable profits to the Company .

In the English and Marattas Armies on their
March through the Decan against Hyder Ally in the year 1767
no more than three Seers of Gram could be procured for a Rupee,
but on the Company's Troops returning the same year to the
Carnatic Gram was sold at Changamah for ninety one Seers
a Rupee, and it was also to be had at our own Market of
Tripasoor for the same price . This is a striking circumstance
which Captain Aitken now a Clerk in the War Office who
had at that time ten Pagodas and three Quarters for feeding
each Horse in the Troop, cannot forget, and will serve to shew
the necessity of having no dependance but on Granaries for supplies
in the Field

The erecting of Granaries for the more
exact supply of Provisions would not only protect our Armies
in future from the dangers and extremities to which they have
been hitherto exposed, when in the field, but would contribute
to the general happiness, and prosperity of the Country . They
would also obviate the difficulties which have been complained of
by all your Commanders in Chief particularly General Sir
Eyre Coote from the scarcity of Provisions in the late War .
There is perhaps no part of the world where the price of Provisions
is so fluctuating and unequal as in India . At Seed time
and during the season of the Monsoons the Natives are
frequently lost for want of the necessaries of life . In the course
of the ten years that I was on the Coast many people perished
from the high price of Grain, and the dreadful famine which
happened in the Carnatic during the year, and which I am

informed

Carriage Bullocks for conveyance of ammunition, Tents, Rice, Grain &c. are not attended with the same expence or inconvenience as Draft Bullocks. The pay for them is 5 Rupees a Month, one spare Bullock allowed to every six; and these should carry 120 pound weight each; sometimes more; but the Village People who furnish them, will endeavour to impose in respect to the number, and quality: to prevent which the Bullocks should be frequently mustered, the unserviceable struck off, and the remaining number to be paid for, ascertained.

Field pieces

It requires seven Men to work the smallest Field piece; two of them may be Black, to attend the Sumbill, and Haversack; the other five should be Europeans, as the Service has suffered very much already by teaching the Natives the great Gun Exercise.

Provisions.

This Department of the Companys military system on the Coast, particularly respecting provisions, for the black troops in the Field, calls loudly for reformation. Since the Company's first alliance with the Nabob of Arcot, they have resorted to his Highness and private Merchants to furnish their Seapoys, with provisions, hoping that the Nabob, as Prince of the Country, would exert himself in a business so essential to his own Honor, and interest. This Mode has been often adopted, with a view to keep down the Companys expences as much as possible, but neither His Highness nor the Merchants have ever been able to provide sufficient supplies, and the Army has been constantly in distress. On the Enemy's first appearance in the Carnatic, the Inhabitants, except those in Forts, are obliged to bury their Grain in Caverns under Ground, and fly to the Woods with their Cattle, and other Effects. The Enemy's Horse overruns the Country, burns, and destroys the

Villages

Villages and open manufacturing Towns; nor is it possible for an
most formidable body of Infantry, and Artillery, to protect them,
from certain destruction . . . An Army thus situated is deprived
of every Resource, respecting supplies, except what can be derived
from the Nabobs Granaries, thither the Troops must march every
week for the necessaries of life; nor can they, thus circumstanced, ever
compel the Enemy to any distance from their Magazines, though
the most favorable opportunity for distressing them should present
itself . . . Even in this situation Carriage Bullocks to attend
the Army are to be had from the Nabob, but the Nabob cannot furnish
them, the Enemy having destroyed his Revenues, and his Treasury
being empty, the Bullock people can have no pay, without which
they will not act, nor will the Merchants follow an Army,
surrounded by the Enemy's Cavalry . It is therefore impossible
to conduct the operations of the Army, with any probability of success,
so long as the Company depend on the Nabob, or the Merchants
for provisions; on the contrary the most alarming consequences
may be expected from the scarcity, and high price of Grain, particularly
in respect to the desertion of the Black Troops, who, when thus
circumstanced will not follow your Standard nor exert themselves
with vigour against an Enemy .

To insure success the supplies and
supplies should be always on the same hand So long as
the old System should be abolished without delay . The
Black Troops are supplied with Rice on reasonable terms they
will do their duty in the Field, with alacrity and without
complaint, in order therefore to obviate the difficulty of obtaining
that valuable article, and diminish the high price paid for it by
the Troops and Inhabitants, I shall state in what manner it
has been managed and what I presume should be done to remedy
the evils which have hitherto existed .

Paddy, which is Rice with the Husk
on, when properly prepared and stored, will keep a long time,
and served out to the Army perfectly sound and wholesome

their situations, but the ingenious Manufacturer, and industrious Farmer, would flock from all parts to the Carnatic and take up their abode, where tranquility would be thus established, which on account of the frequent wars between the Neighbouring Powers and the occasional ravages of their own Armies could, in no other part of Hindostan, be so certainly experienced.

Having now offered every thing that has occurred to me in respect to the Cavalry and Infantry I shall beg leave to claim your attention to the almost incredible and in a great degree unnecessary expence of Bullocks. That Department very much demands reformation.

Draft Bullocks

Draft Bullocks are not only enormously expensive, but inconvenient and embarrassing; they move very slowly, weaken the line of March by its great length, and are subject to be carried off by the Enemy, if sent to feed at any distance from Camp. In order to contrast the Expence of Draft Bullocks, with that of Draft Horses, which last can occasionally follow the Troops at full Gallop, I shall here state what the Company have paid for Bullocks, and the expence required for Horses to perform the same duty.

Expences hitherto paid by the Company for Draft Bullocks to be six pounders and 6o Tumbrils. Draft Bullocks

6o Six pounders at 8 Bullocks each		480
6o Tumbrils at 10 D. each		600
30 Spare D. at 8 each, 10 D. each		300
		1380
Always Double Allowance		1380
		2760

2760 Draft Bullocks at 11 Arcot Rupees p Month is 30,360 and p Annum 4 Rupees — 364,320 Carr. over

Expence

Arcot Rupees

Brought over 364.320 –

Expence of Horses

60 six Pounders at 4 Horses each 24

60 Tumbrills at 2 Do. each 12

360

300 Horses at 25 Rupees each p Month

for Gram, Grass Cutter, & Horse Keeper,

is 7500 and p Annum ——— 90,720 –

Saving of Arcot Rupees. 273,600 –

The Artillery Horses cannot be without Horse keepers.

It appears then that by exchanging Draft Bullocks for Draft Horses an annual saving will be made of Rupees 273,600 and the Army derive from it a most essential benefit: a conspicuous proof that many thousands have been expended in this Department with little advantage to the Company, whilst the means were within reach of carrying on the service in a much more efficacious manner and on very economical term.

On this plan spare Tumbrils, and spare Horses would be better omitted, except in case of a national war, where an addition of European, and black Infantry, with spare Tumbrils, may be made, if necessary.

The Guns attached to the Nabobs black Cavalry are three Pounders drawn by two Horses; I have allowed four to each of the six Pounders in order that the quantity of ammunition in the Limber Boxes may be increased.

A sufficient number of Horses best disposed to the Draft belonging to the Regiments, should be properly trained to supply the place of those that may be killed, or otherwise disabled, and fixed Six pound shot, round, and grape should be lodged in the Company's Magazines, at Garrisons most convenient, with respect to Distance and Situation, in the Baghur, Sanjore, and Nabobs Countries.

Carriage Bullocks.

Carriage

state the pay of that force, and finally contrast this expence with the amount of your ordinary peace Establishment, by which will appear at one view the additional sum that may be required for carrying the whole of my plan into execution.

I most humbly beg leave to submit to your consideration the propriety of stationing in the manner following the new Peace Establishment which I trust will be found effectual in every respect for the defence of the Carnatic.

Stations proposed for the Troops on Garrison duty.

	Artillery Effective	Non Effective	Military Battalions	Companies	Total Seapoys
Fort St George & the Black Town	100		576	2	1622
Poonamallee		7		2	162
Chinglipet		7		2	162
Vellore		14		2	162
Tanjore & Vellum	50		288	2	1622
Trichinopoly	25	14	144	1	811
Wellour	25	14	144	1	811
Madura		14		5	405
Palamcotah		14		5	405
Ingole		7		4	324
Arcot	100	28	576	6	4866
With the Cavalry	300		576	10	6440
Officers not included	600		2304	24	17792

The

The 10 Regiments of Cavalry with such three Battalion of Light Infantry and Artillery, I have reserved for Field service. They should be stationed to cover Madras, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Vellour, and Tanjour, and so cantoned as to be assembled on the shortest notice, in case the Country be threatened with a sudden invasion by an Enemy.

The management of the Tanjore District, will be best conducted by the Rajahs Sebindies, therefore I have not allotted any Seapoys for that service, nor have any Troops been reserved for the other Forts belonging to the Nabob, as in my humble opinion they would be much better delivered up to him. The increase in the expence of this peace Establishment amounting to Pagodas 308,683 : 39 : 73 (See Appendix Page 10) to which is to be added the first cost of the Horses Arms, Saddles, and accoutrements, will not perhaps appear of great moment when it is evident that without a force of this description your Revenues and Investments, and all the other Revenues of the Carnatic and Circars must be exposed to continual danger. It is well known that the Revenues of the Nabob before the late war, or capture of Tanjore was upwards of Thirty Lacks of Pagodas; and that the four Regiments of Cavalry and Twenty Battalions of Seapoys then in his service did not cost less than ten Lacks annually exclusive of the other Troops and military Stores. The Revenues of the Rajah of Tanjore I have seen state in detail at Pag.s 1,669,928 —— Your own, in addition to all these will not be inadequate to this expence. Can then the disbursement of Pag.s 308,683 : 39 : 73, properly so according to your several Revenues, be put in competition, with the placing all these in a state of perfect security? Besides when the protection of that Country is ascertained not only the present Inhabitants will become entirely attached to

seperating a part for himself. Three Men cannot be required to attend upon one Horse, your Trooper therefore should only be allowed a Grass Cutter . . The Men too, by taking care of their own Horses, will have an emulation excited amongst them, each to have his Horse make an appearance equal to that of his Comrade; besides the apprehension of punishment if his Horse should not be found in good order will operate as a powerful excitement to his regular performance of this duty. For all these reasons, Horsekeepers to the Regiments may well be dispensed with . . . . . .

The maintenance of the Horse next claims notice. The charge of seventeen Rupees nine Fanams for Gram is extravagant. A sufficient quantity may be provided, at a much less expence. The full allowance for one Horse is Six Seers p day; this when boiled, will swell so much as to measure upwards of twelve Seers, a sufficient provision of that Article for twenty four hours. Six Seers of uncoiled Gram p day, in thirty days, amount to one hundred and eighty. Twenty Seers to cost a Rupee is a high price; at this rate one hundred and eighty Seers will be bought for nine Rupees; that sum therefore is as much as an average can be necessary for subsisting one Horse for a month. The charge at that rate of attendance, and feeding the Horses will stand thus.

A Grass Cutter . . . . . 5 Rupees p month.
Gram . . . . . 9 D: D:
14 Rupees or four Pagodas p month. Here a saving of fifteen Rupees nine Fanams, p month in the attendance and feeding of every Horse may, with unquestionable propriety be made.

Saving
	Rupees Fa Ca
In the Horsekeepers Attendance	7 — —
In Feeding or Gram	8 : 9 —
	15 : 9 —

Feeding

Feeding the Cavalry however is a most essential point, and great care should be taken that the Horses absolutely have the quantity of Gram allotted to them.

Having now amply discussed the two Articles which I proposed to examine, and I trust explained to the perfect satisfaction of your Honorable Court, the very great reduction that with every regard to justice and propriety, may be effected, in the charges upon them, amounting as will hereafter appear to no less a sum than Pagodas 369,198 - - annually, I shall proceed to state the total expence of the Force I have had the honor to propose according to that reduction, and for your further satisfaction I shall also state the expence of the same Force according to the present mode of payment on the Coast, and then contrast them to prove the above unnecessary excess.

Abstract of Pay p Annum for 1 Regiment of European and 9 Regiments of Black Cavalry according to the present Coast Establishment

	Sa Fa Ca
1 Regiment of European Cavalry	92576 : 13 : 10
9 Regiments of Black D°	827,537 : 41 : 35
Pagodas	920114 : 12 : 45

Reduced Charges for the above 10 Regts

1 Regiment European Cavalry	62120 : 13 : 10
9 Regiments of Black D°	488795 : 41 : 35
	550916 : 12 : 45
Annual Saving Pagodas	369,198 - - -

For detail see Appendix Page 5.

If the arguments I have advanced should induce your Honorable Court to take into consideration the practicability of forming the Corps I proposed, the necessity of a new peace Establishment being in that case obvious, I shall endeavour to shew first what force will be requisite for the defence of the Coast; I shall then state

The establishing then of a large body of Cavalry, I shortly admits of no alternative; but the enormous expence created by the mode in which this service has hither to been carried on, has confirmed an opinion that it is altogether unattainable. Each Regiment of Cavalry, such as I have proposed, during the time I was in India, did not cost less than a Lack of Pagodas P Annum. Captain Forbes received fifteen Pagodas P Month for the pay and subsistance of every private Man and Horse in his Troop; that expence is now reduced to twelve Pagodas; but such allowance is still excessive. The only mode by which such a Force can be established is to adopt every possible retrenchment. There are two Articles on which the charges are exorbitant. These will reasonably admit of such a reduction, as alone to afford the certain means of accomplishing the whole of the important object in view.

I beg leave to examine these Articles. And first of the pay of the Troopers.

The pay of a private black Trooper is at present three Pagodas and a half, or twelve Rupees three Fanams P month. That of a Seapoy is only one Pagoda, twenty five Fanams and twenty three Cash, not one half of what the other receives; and yet this Cast is of as high a Cast, possessed of as much bravery, and is in every respect equal to the first; notwithstanding he is contented to serve on foot, will march ten or fifteen miles a day, and carry at the same time his Knapsack, Firelock, and thirty six rounds of Ammunition, whereas the former rides a good Horse on the Line of March, is exempted from fatigue and also unnecessarily distinguished by a high pay: hence he is elated with his imaginery importance, and loses sight of due subordination, by which means it is almost impossible for the Officers to preserve proper Discipline. This great distinction between the pay of Troopers and Seapoys is clearly productive of obnoxious effects; and I contend for it there is not a Seapoy in the service, who would not rather be a Trooper than a Foot Soldier,

Soldier, without any additional pay: As a station they are universally ambitious of obtaining. A reduction in them may therefore ought certainly to take place, and as the terms would be declared at the time of enlisting, every cause of complaint, on that account, would be effectually obviated. I would propose that the Private Troopes should be paid no more than five Pagodas Month, one half would be abundantly sufficient to maintain him, when twelve Seers of Rice are to be had for a Rupee, and this would be a high price, if the formation of Granaries in the several Districts, a measure which I shall hereafter take the liberty to submit to Your consideration, should be adopted

The Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers amounting to One hundred and eight in every Regiment should have the same pay as now allowed, which will secure the fidelity of the Men — By reducing the pay of the Troopes an important saving may be effected.

The last Article is the charge for attendance and feeding the Horses.

Eight Pagodas and a half p month are now allowed for this service, which arises in the manner following

1 Horsekeeper	7 Rupees
1 Grass Cutter	5 Do.
Gram	17 ½ Fanams
Total Rupees	29 ½ Fanams which at three Rupees and a half p Pagoda make eight Pagodas and a half.

A Soldier of fortune, who serves in the Armies of the Country Powers, considers himself as a Man of consequence, and yet never incurs the expence of a Horsekeeper He performs himself the duty of dressing, feeding, and saddling his Horse for service. Gram which is made use of in India as Oats are here, is also employed as food by the Natives, and if the feeding of the Horse with this Article is trusted to a Keeper, it will be scarcely possible to prevent him from

secreting

therefore of making some reform in the Honorable Company's Army Establishment on the Coast, is, I think, sufficiently obvious.

Alterations proposed.

To be enabled to act in the Carnatic with a certainty of success against any Army that could possibly be brought together by the Country Powers to invade it, I would beg leave to propose that the Company's Troops for Field service should be, One Regiment of European and nine Regiments of well chosen black Cavalry, consisting of 540 Men each, the same as Rumleys and Campbells late Regiments were, when in the Nabobs service; and that there should be 600 Light Infantry, and 6 six pounders drawn by Horses, attached to each Regiment, the whole will then consist of 11400 Men, who should be commanded by Company's Officers, properly selected. With this force it cannot be supposed the Company's Revenues, or Investments, would ever be exposed to the danger of interruption, nor would assistance from Bengal be required, to drive any Black Army before them, that ever invaded the Carnatic, and in this opinion, with little variation, I am warranted by the sentiments of Brigadier General Joseph Smith, and am confirmed in it from being a witness of the powerful effects produced by small Bodies of such Cavalry on actual service. As an instance to shew the superiority of Cavalry, disciplined as in Europe, and commanded by the Company's Officers, over the best Horse, in the service of the Country Powers, I beg leave to refer your Honorable Court, to my Letter to the Governor of Fort St. George, published in the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons in 1777, Appendix N°. 27, Page 1173, and dated the 6th. of August 1773. The Nabobs Cavalry consisted of part of two Regiments which did not exceed 750 Men; they were commanded and disciplined by the Company's Officers and having parted from their Infantry and Artillery by order of General Smith, attacked with success, between 1500 and 2000 Tanjore Horse sword in Hand.

The following is an Extract from that Letter.

'The

The Enemy faced his Highnesses Cavalry, and as both Parties were fairly pitted, I thought a contest for victory would have ensued, but the Tanjoreans were not able to withstand the shock of the Regiments who galloped down upon them, and though at full speed kept in close order. They had no sooner cast on amongst the Enemy, than the latter gave way and endeavoured to save themselves by flight.

The [illegible] were never in greater force or [illegible] than on that day. They had many brave Men amongst them, and yet they fled from a very inferior number, before a single shot was fired. The good effects of this victory were immediately felt. Had it not been for the superiority of the Nabobs Cavalry, the Tanjore Horse must have surrounded our Army, and We should have been cut off from all kinds of supplies except such as might come to us under strong Escorts. On the contrary provisions were brought to us daily from all Quarters and the Country remained in tranquility. The Tanjore Horse never again ventured from under the Walls of their Fort but once, with an intention to attack a Convoy, coming from Trichinopoly. The intelligence being in my department and having timely notice of their design the General ordered the Cavalry to pursue them. The Tanjoreans were no sooner apprized of the Nabobs Horse being in motion than they gave up their views on the Convoy, and retreated at full gallop to their former Station. What might not then be expected from 10 regiments armed with Carbines, pistols, and Sword supported with 6000 Light Infantry, a field Train of 60 six pounders and the whole properly commanded. They would certainly secure the peace and tranquility of the Carnatic, and if some such Establishment is not formed no treaty can long preserve the Country from desolation. If another national war should take place, or if it should ever happen that the Mahrattas, and Tippoo Sultan were to enter the Carnatic with their united force the very existence of the Company on the Coast may be shaken to the foundation, unless supported with Money, and provisions from Bengal, which will depend on our superiority at sea.

MILITARY SUNDRY
BOOKS

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To the Honorable the Court of
Directors of the United East India Company

Honorable Sirs,

Animated with zeal and attachment, to
the interests of the Honorable Company, I am urged to take
the liberty of suggesting to your Honorable Court, such defects, in
the several military Departments on the Coast of Coromandel
as have occurred to me, during a long course of service with
the Army in that Country. I shall also beg leave to submit
to your consideration, such a remedy for those defects, as I
flatter myself with a sanguine hope, will not only render the
Company's Arms formidable, and dreaded, by the Country
Powers, but will permanently secure their Investments, and
Revenues, at an expence which though it would exceed the
amount of their annual peace Establishment yet will be in a
degree proportioned to the advantages that must accrue thereon.

It is certain that when the Honorable
Company's military Establishment were first formed on the
Coast, Infantry and Artillery, were best calculated to answer
the objects then in view of protecting their property and
defending any fortifications they might have thought necessary
to erect. That Establishment was wisely calculated, as
they agreed to assist the Nabob of Arcot to dispossess the Princes
and to drive them out of that part of the Country which him
had conquered, but it is still defective for it is well known that
no force of Artillery and Infantry, added to the present coast
Establishment, can defend that Country against the ravages
and devastations of Cavalry. A Body so small as even
3000 Horse commanded by a good Black Officer, can plunder
burn, and destroy, the open Villages, and Manufacturing Towns
throughout the Carnatic, and Circars, at pleasure. The very

the

Pol 1793 Dep.

20

Resident at Hydrabad

Dated 12 } January
Rec'd 31 }

Cons. 7 February

Ans. 16.

Sent from Bengal
appointed by mistake
with the Enclosures to
the Letter of 24 August
1793

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ness was of the Company's taking part with him
Highness in any hostilities that his engaging
in it might involve them with Scyhoo. From
the answer which I received, which confirmed
what Meer Allum had before told me, I do not
think there is at present any reason to
apprehend that the business will be resented
in your Lordships may rest assured that
I shall be as strenuous in my remonstrances
against any support being afforded by the
Court of Dada Moah as I was against it
being given to Ahmed Khan

Mustefa Khan the agent who is
accused here on Dada Moah's part is a
servant of Scyhoo, residing at Beeanad on
the part of his Master to recover the arrears
of tribute due from the late Nabob, for
which he was sent by Scyhoo soon after
your Lordships army encamped Mysore.
I have the honor to be

with the greatest Respect

Your Lordships most
obedient faithful Humble Servant
John Kennaway

Hydrabad
1st January 1793.

234.

The Right Honorable
Earl Cornwallis K.G
Governor General &c &c &c

My Lord

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your Lordships Commands of the
9th of the present Month, & have forwarded a
Letter to Mr Malet and all the other allied Sovereigns & may
receipt of the last has acquainted me that from
the Letter from that had been left there for your
Lordships perusal on the Journey
on Kurnaul, the Ministers and Vakeels on the part of
Azeem Khan had concluded a treaty, & the two
were entered into a negotiation with Bada Mal
in consequence of overtures from him, for
the amicable adjustment of all differences &
I thought it would therefore be
such part of your Lordships instructions as were
to conform to what I had before stated regarding
the employment of the Marathas & the letter enclosed to
Ghaz

request that you will reflect that
even if you could submit to such a
degradation by making a private
agreement of that nature with Tippoo,
the Country of Travancore can never be
considered by the allies in the same
light as the other Dominions of your
Highness, for the Guarantee of which
against the attacks of Tippoo Sultaun
the faith of the allies is mutually pledged.

I have complied with the
duties of Friendship in communicating
without reserve what has occurred to
me on this Subject; and I trust that
your Highness will be persuaded that in
doing so I have been actuated by the
most sincere Concern for the Interests
of your Government. - Your Highness
in calling for my Opinion has imposed
this Task upon me, and I should have
been happy if my Sentiments on this

Occasion

occasion had coincided with those of your Highness, as it is my earnest wish to act conformably to your inclination, but the obligations of Friendship indispensibly require that I should write what, after the most mature Consideration, appears to me dictated by Justice and Policy. The Decision rests with your Highness's wisdom, which will no doubt suggest what is proper and right—

I have the
Honor
&c

who on this occasion as in all others will act agreeably to the Dictates of Wisdom and Justice Your Highness, adverting to the mode by which Hyder & Tippoo acquired their present Power and rendered the Nabob of Kurnoul tributary to them, seems to consider it as no foundation of Right on their parts, but every page of History, in which your Highness is so well instructed, shews that the almighty disposer of Events bestows Kingdoms and Victory and raises and depresses according to the inviolable Decrees of his eternal Wisdom, and that most of the great Monarchies now existing were founded, under the Permission of his Providence, by the Power of the sword And in fact, unfortunately for the Peace of Mankind and for the Prosperity of States, the Rights of Sovereigns are too often decided by an appeal to force, instead of being settled by amicable Counsels,

and

and reciprocal conciliation. It was by taking advantage of the Times that Hyder Ally as your Highness observes, established his Power, and such is also the foundation of other great Powers in Hindostan. By the Blessing of God Peace is now every where established, and my endeavours as well as those of my Successors to this Government will be constantly exerted to render it perpetual.

Your Highness proposes to engage for the Payment of the arrears of the Peshcush to Tippoo Sultaun and of the Peshcush itself in future, when the Amount is ascertained by the production of the Agreement of the Nabob of Kurnoul. Permit me to state to your Highness that on this point it has occurred to me, that a fair & just way would be to make your Highness tributary to Tippoo Sultaun - and I request -

altering & importuned by the Sons of Burmoch
Khan to obtain an agustment of the Business,
did not prosecute their objection and
bring the point in dispute to a final decision.
Thus the opportunity of deciding this affair
was lost, and the Right of Tippoo Sultaun
to the Peshcush of Kurnoul, which he & his
Father had exercised at different Times
for upwards of twenty years, was not
rejected by the allies when they had
the Power to reject or admit what they
pleased. I request therefore your Highness
to consider with what justice this right
can now be contested, or with what
Equity Tippoo Sultaun can now be
called upon to produce the Agreement
of the Nabob of Kurnoul. It is my
duty and determination, as well as that
of the English Nation, to adhere inviolably
to the faith of their Treaties and the terms
of their Agreements. When it pleased the
Almighty

Almighty to crown the Arms of the allies with success, they demanded of what they thought hoped from Tippoo, & whatever they did not exact, must be considered as his property, which they have no right to demand at this time. It is certainly probable, that at the Period of the Negotiation for Peace, if a Proper attention had been given to the affair of Khurnool on the part of your Highness's ministers, the Amount of the Peshcush, or a territorial Equivalent, would have been required by the allies; but since from Haste, Inadvertency or other cause, the matter remained then undecided, and no claim on this account was made upon Tippoo Sultaun, he would have just reason to complain of an Infringement of that amity which has been established by the Treaty of Peace, if a demand were now made upon him.

These are the Reflections which have occurred to me, and which I have already Communicated to your Highness

&c &c

on the Affairs of that district. It appears to me, that your Interference might involve serious Consequences to your Highness's Government alone, as no Engagement to exists by virtue of which the Company could unite with your Highness, nor any, as far as I am informed, between your Highness and the Peishwah, that could warrant the assistance of the Mahratta State in support of such Measures.

The respect which I entertain for your Highness's wisdom and character as well as the sincere regard which I profess for your Highness, and the Interests of your Government, have induced me to reconsider what I before wrote, &c. and compare the reasons which I offered to your Consideration in support of my Opinion, with the Arguments which you have urged in reply to them, and I should be wanting in that Friendship and Esteem which

which I profess for you, I should not candidly and explicitly declare; that the more I have deliberated upon the subject, the more my opinion is confirmed, that you should leave the discussion of the succession to Kurnool and the demand for the Peshcush to be settled between the Sons of Runmust Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, and that it is for your Highness's Dignity and Interest to withdraw your Interference ...

The proper time for discussing the claims of Tippoo sultaun to the Peshcush from Kurnool, was before the conclusion of the Peace with him. - At the conferences upon this subject your Highness's minister objected to the insertion of the Peshcush in the Schedule of Tippoo Sultaun's Dominions, and denied the existence of any agreement under the Signature of Runmust Khan to pay the Peshcush. This the matter rested, & Runmust Khan [illegible] & you [illegible]

Translation

214.

To the Nizam

Written 12 April 1793.

I have been favored with your Highness's Letter in reply to my address on the subject of Kurnool. –

In the commencement of this Business when your Highness did me the honor to desire my Opinion, I considered myself bound by the Ties of personal Friendship and political Regard to weigh the Circumstances of the Case in all its relations as affecting the Rights of your Highness and Tippoo Sultaun, and to investigate their Consequences the Interference of the allies: and after the most mature deliberation on a subject in which so many important Interests were concerned, I could not hesitate, upon the ground of Justice and Policy, to recommend to your Highness to assert the rights

Sepoys from making any
further attempt upon Kurnool
than that of making the
Peshcush, you may recommend
to them to do no more than
merely withdraw from all
interference in the affairs
of Kurnool, without agitating
further the question of right,
or making any declaration
of their having relinquished
the intention of pursuing it.

You must take by their
means his Highness and the
Minister into the strictest
reflect with temper & coolness
upon the imprudence of their
own conduct and the prosperity

of

of my advice, and as this discussion has already continued too long, and the danger of protracting it is so evident, I cannot but express an anxiety that it may now be finally closed.

I am &c.

(Signed) Cornwallis

Fort William
12th April 1793

Co. of Henry County

A true Copy

Tomkyns Tabbs

alledged Predatory incursion on the part of the Nizam.

As the Treaty that connects the Nizam with us and the Marattas affords him sufficient Security against all future attempts to encroach=ments on the part of Tippoo, yet I make great allowance for his anxiety to obtain Kur=nool as a frontier on that side, and I should be sorry that Tippoo should acquire any further right or ascendancy in Kurnool than that of enjoying the payment of the established Peishcush.

When

When you deliver my
Letter to his Highness, you will
of course endeavour by the
most conciliatory language to
reconcile him to the advice
which it contains, & you will
support the sentiments that
I have expressed in it by
such arguments as may occur
to yourself or by such of those
that I have made use of
in the course of the corres-
pondence on this subject,
as can with prudence be
stated to himself or to the Ministers
here; and with the view of
softening their disappointment,
as well as of discouraging

P. S. Yes

Lad Paramount of Kurnool
to be superseded, and that he
must be considered to have
given it up, when he ceased
to protest his Feudatory, against
the usurpations of Hyder ally
and even if it was otherwise,
it would be impossible to
reconcile the discordant claims,
of a demand for tribute by
Tippoo, with that of a
paramount right in the
Nizam.

Considering the mea-
sures that His Highness
has already adopted, I suppose
that it will not be without
a considerable degree of repugnance

that

that he will agree to follow my advice but. I conclude that he will ultimately adopt that Resolution in consequence of the explicit declaration which Shaw made that he must not expect the interference of the allies in support of his claim. This interference could only be warranted by a formal establishment of the Texans right to the property of Burnet. To this he does not pretend, and his title of Lord Paramount was certainly, as Shaw already said, superseded when Huber exacted a tribute from his

allodges -

Sir John Kennaway Bart

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 17th & 22nd Ultimo and I now inclose an answer to the last letter of his Highness on the subject of Hirnoul, in which, agreeably to my former sentiments upon this subject, I have again explicitly declared my decided opinion that he ought to withdraw from all interference whatever, and leave the occupation and the payment of the Peshcush to be settled between Tippoo and the Sons of Runmust Khan.

Nothing appears to me more evident than that the Nizam has in fact though not in form, suffered his title to

Lord

to settle with Despatches received concerning the Settlement for Pearmaul, which I have instituted to the Madras Board.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

/Signed/ John Kennaway

Hydrabad
29.th March 1793.

Co.l Henry Conby

A true Copy/

J. Kennaway

sent by Tippoo Sultaun to Surgunmulla
and on Enquiry this Place shall be detained
or relinquished as the Case shall require.
There can be no delay in according to which is
just.

Copies of Letters from the
Nawaub Azeem ul oomrah to Tippoo Sultaun
on the Subject of Neeloondoorg and on the
Conduct of Heshmuja Nair are enclosed for
your Lordships Information from which
your Lordship will learn the Disturbances
occasioned by Heshmuja Nair under the Di-
rection of Gooty. I request that your Lordship
will write to Tippoo Sultaun not to afford
an Asylum to this Heshmuja Nair, nor to
any other of the Rebels belonging to any
Government.

Enclosures.

No 1 Copy of a Letter from Azeem ul
oomrah to Tippoo Sultaun

No 2

N°2. Copy of a second Letter from the same to the Same

These Enclosures were received and translated on 11 March 1793

to the Salook Kurnaul or the Jaghier of Runmust Khan, for Several Villages and Talooks belonging to Adoni and Raichore, such as Sunneur the Villages of Salook Boor ny and Bhunnor, and in this manner the Nagr, Nay even Perguunahs belanging to Adoni, of which Several during the Life of Hyder ally Khan and Several since Tippoo Suttaun came to the Government have been taken possession of by them, at the time when the Officers Every Government and the Peishwa's were engaged in disputes between them selves that they could not furnish others, are now included in my Share of the ceded Country, for the fundamental Principle of the Peace was not to return to each party their Property, but to devide the Country actually in the possession of Tippoo Suttaun as the Peace then was founded on the devision of the Country in the possession of Tippoo at the time of making it, let that Country be as it might and to whomsoever it might belong

belong, My Officers therefore, in conformity to the Principles admitted as part of the share the villages of Sumeer and Hoorry, and Bhuroos belonging to Bachere, and the villages and Gymauds of Adam, as well as those appertaining to Sumeer had the Case been founded on the Restoration of just Property My Officers would never have considered to receive the villages of Mora Mora Talookas as any part of the Cheen ——

The Circumstances of Mudhoo Sudery are as follow as the Inhabitants of Straty pounds out on a Separate writing, the villages of Talookas shall be taken & relinquished on Enquiry, and as appears by the Letters from Malee Cawn Khan, the Son of Secunder Cheera, that Mudhoo belongs to Surgaon Mulka, and that Co. Talookas belonged to Tippoo Sultaun & as appertaining to them now, therefore our answer shall be as above on my part to which any one who may

Person shall be sent from hence to Sir Charles
Malkey to argue the Point in the same manner
as my Officers discussed it before. After the
Negociation and determination of the Subject
before the Government of Madras, as the
Nawaub of Carnaul has Represented his Inca-
pacitation to pay the arrears, my Officers shall
give credit to Tippoo Sultaun in his Rents
for whatever shall be due on account of the
arrears, and in future my Officers shall be
the security for the payment of the fixed annu-
al Sum. Should Tippoo Sultaun not send
the Instrument pursuant to his own writings,
it should be hereafter retired from his
Letter, the discredit of such Conduct must
strike every sensible Man. Wherefore if
I know your Lordship not think it advisa-
able to curb the usurpation of Tippoo
Sultaun in this Respect, nor to deny his Claim
to the Money from Carnaul which has it's
origin in Power only, I will give him credit
in his Rents for the arrears which he has
advanced

advanced against Runmust Khan, or I will cause it to be paid thro the Medium of the Company, and in future the annual amount shall be determined upon his producing the Instrument bearing the seal of Runmust Khan, and it shall be paid either by my Officers or thro the Medium of the Company; but it is not advisable on any shake to give up the Districts of Runmust Khan, is it becoming me to do so your Lordship to Request that which on point of Propriety and on consideration of the Times is unreasonable, and even subjects with evil Consequences. ——

Your Lordship [illegible] that it appears by the Copies of the Summuds transmitted by Sir John Shore that several Places belonging to the Zamindary of Runmust Khan were made over by the Sultaun at the time of settling the [illegible] to my Government, as appears by his Letter. This is true, but those places

made annually. This will have appeared clear to your Lordship from the Copy of an account of arrears enclosed in a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Runnmust Khan which was transmitted to your Lordship by Sir John Kennaway, nor did Runnmust Khan during the whole of that Period swerve from obedience and attachment to my Government, but during the War between the Mahrattas and Tippoo Sultaun and in the late war did send a Force, small as it was, for the Service of this State, and never furnished any Troops to assist the Enemy in any war whatever. Neither the payment of Money twice or thrice or even the Influence of Superior Power can constitute a Claim to the Government of a Country. Tippoo Sultaun has written also in his Letter to your Lordship on the subject of the annual payment from Runnmust, that Sir John Kennaway did swerve the Negociations say that he was at Liberty to take the Customary Peishcush and

he might take it. This is entirely false. Mr.
Graham, my Officers, Sperin Row Shekeen, and the
Peishwa's Officers were all present during the
Negociations. This Remark never came from
Sir John Shore. My Officers demanded
the Instrument bearing the Seal of Runmust
Khan whereby he agreed to pay an annual
Tribute, and Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeel engaged
to produce it, subsequent to that day however
neither did this Vakeel produce the Instru-
ment demanded, nor did my Officers ever
receive decisive answer, and thus Mr. Ram
Lay never had the annual Payment been
paid, it would have been paid to the Ma-
rattas, and half of it remain in the Fort
to the Alliance, and the other half would
have remained to Tippoo Sultaun. Tippoo
as Tippoo Sultaun has never written
that he has the Honour to be
by him, your Lordship's Lordship has no
to write to him in Reply to a Letter to the
Government of Madras [illegible]
[illegible]

paid a Tribute or Peishcush to that Chief on
account of the Burmaul Country. The second Rise
is that Runnaust Khan, notwithstanding that
he conceived it desireable to join a few Troops
to my army during the war, and thereby preserve
his Allegiance and Fidelity to my Government,
yet he did not think it prudent to withdraw
altogether that dependance which he had
been compelled to pay the Chief of Mysore for
many years without any Interruption on
the part of my Sirkar. Under this circum-
stance of the war when the demands of the
Alliance were agitated Sultaun Sultaun so
far conceived that he had a right to the
Peishcush from Runnaul that he included
it in the Rent Roll of his Dominions, that
the Right of Sultaun Sultaun to this Peishcush
was not determined at that time, notwith-
standing that the Sons of Runnaut Khan
were aware that the Situation of their Father
in regard to Sultaun Sultaun should be ascer-
tained, let the determination be what it

might

might, yet did they Right to Seppoo Sullaun
lay over undecided my Sevens. at the
can be no doubt that Runmust Khan
the Ra of the Superior Power of Hyder ally
Khan, did pay him Money at Times or Heard of
several Periods, and has since Seppoo Sullaun
came to the Government paid him money at
once, yet this happened from Necessity and
arose to this Safety; and the Cause did
that when he paid Money to Hyder ally
my Government was engaged
with the Mahratta State and neglected
assist him. Hyder ally Khan finding
favorable opportunity did not confine
self to the Money from Runmust, but
sums from adoni and Wachore, &
Jaghire of the late Rupa Lingy, and
the Rise of the Power and Influence of Hyder
ally Khan must be attributed to
he did not make a hero Lingy
Wachore at the he did take part
Runmust Khan, yet these

of Lisps; both on account of its situation and intrinsic value, even tho' it should be preserved at the expence of the whole of his claim of Tribute on it, there can be no doubt but, as Sam of Poincon that had he conceived he possessed any claim to the Country beyond what the Tribute amounts to, he would have availed himself of that pretence as he did of every other to aggrandize the value of whatever he expected to part with, I should imagine it might be accomplished without difficulty.

True Extracts

Hon. Gen. Burton

From the Nizam

Received 5th March 1792

I have received your Lordships letter in reply to mine relative to Burnaul and granting leave to the Vakeel of the Sikhs to attend addressed to your Lordship, in which are two Papers appertaining to Government, the first the account of sum for Burnaul, and the second the subject of Purdoonday.

In consideration that the interests of our respective States are the same and both equally affected by our Engagements, I shall trouble your Lordship to make any observations and offer any advice to me which you have thought proper to communicate. The first Paper I do not think it necessary to say any more to the former than the last was that I was willing to pay Meyapore Chief for arrears of Tuncodah and during that Period had repeatedly

sais

of your former reply; so that your Lordship is wholly at liberty to abide by it, or to adopt such other, as, from the representation contained in the Nizam's letter, you may deem advisable.

Par. 4th Sippo never having had claim to more on account of Kurnoul than the established Tribute, and this not having been allowed to stand in the Schedule he delivered in of his possessions as a part of them, he may perhaps after such refusal be well pleased to have his right to any part of it acknowledged, and

not satisfied with the half which would have remained to him had the Minister admitted the claim at the time it was first preferred. On this your Lordship must decide and will be guided accordingly in any instructions you may send to Sir Charles Bagot for the guidance of his conduct, in superintending the negotiation, should you on further consideration approve of engaging in it.

Par. 5.ta Of the importance of preserving the Crittal from becoming the property

balance might be agreed to without the Counters bearing Rummust Khan's signature being produced but that the production of this Counter was necessary to establish the further claims of Seiffo for the eimens Peishcush.

Par 2. Having carried my Instructions as far as I thought I could do with Propriety and Meer Allum being of opinion that the Negotiation once begun, the Object I was apprehensive might retard its adjustment, Clear the Counter with Rummust Khan's Seal and Signature.

Signature being required, would be easily overcome. I made no further objection to receiving His Highness's reply to your Lordship's letter, which I have accordingly the honor to enclose.

Para. 3d. To enable your Lordship to form your resolution with respect to the answer to be given to this letter of His Highness, it may be proper you should know that in the course of what has passed on the subject I have in no shape encouraged an expectation of your relaxing from the spirit

note written in reply to mine of the 5th Instant Copy of which I have forwarded to the Governor of Madras for his information. With respect to quarrels and excesses on the Frontiers, what my Friend do I know of them but from the report taken from the interested statements of the Natives there, and what concern have I with them.

Trieu Translator.

/Signed/ Wm Stewart

Assistant.

Extract of a Letter from the Residency at Hydrabad to the Governor General

&c

in Council Dated this 17th of March 1793.

In my address of the 9th Instant I had the honor to inform your Lordship of the answer I had given to the Minister on being informed of his purpose to omit altogether in the Nizam's letter regarding Kurnool the clause by which his Highness bound himself to comply with Tippoo's demand under certain conditions: Some days past, without my hearing further on the subject, when he intimated to me that the payment of the

balance

and in other frontier concerns; that your obtaining a knowledge of matters of this kind, and representing them in their true colours in reply to Tippoo Sultaun and his Vakeels, is considered as one of the great advantages attending your Residence here; and that in the present instance the representations of Tippoo's Vakeels concerning the frontier matters mentioned in the paper are totally void of foundation. you are also well informed of these matters, however, notwithstanding this, should you be desirous of

ascertaining

ascertaining who is in the right and who in the wrong, appoint and dispatch some person on your part in the capacity of Umpire that the complaints may be strictly enquired into on the spot where they are said to have originated.

True Translates
/Signed/ Wm. Stewart
Assistant.

Translate of a letter from Sir John Kennaway Bart. to Peter Allum, in reply, dated the 8th March 1793.

I have received your

P. T.

information copy of part of
the contents of a paper
received from the Governor of
Madras: doubtless agreeable
thereto such injunctions will
be given on the part of Her
Majesty's Servants as shall
put a stop to the receipt of
complaints on this head from
Tippoo Sultaun in future.

Translate of a letter from
Meer Allum in reply to the
foregoing, dated the 8th March,

I have received your
letter with a copy of the paper
forwarded by the Governor of
Madras, which was delivered
to

to him by Sirpoy Vakeels on
the subject of the encroachments
of the Nizam's Talookdars; the
particulars of which having
been explained to his Highness
he observed in reply that
you are always duly informed
of all such matters as occur
on the borders, that you are
also well acquainted with
the particulars of the usages
and orderly conduct of his
(his Highness) Talookdars,
who in conformity to their
orders do nothing contrary
to treaty and are extremely
careful in not offending in
action to Sirpoy Seem

by. Dijpo did not bear the
mark of authenticity, they having
been granted by Runmust Khan's
Dewan; and that therefore the,
being required under such a decla-
tion was improper, and that such
your Lordship conceived better
vouchers, could not be produced
than the acknowledged Seal of
Dijpo having conquered and been
in possession of the Country.

Meer Allum having
taken away the papers, soon
after acquainted me that the
Ministers had entirely cancelled
that part of the draft which
expressed the Nizams readiness
to pay Dijpo demands even

without

without vouchers as mentioned in the foregoing Paragraph, and that it was necessary the Vouchers should have the Seal of Rummust Khan, to which I replied that the Nizam was Master in his own affairs and that apprehending they might suffer by the delay in requesting your Lordship's interference under the above predicament I thought it had better not be attempted.

Translate of a Note from Sir John Kennaway Bart to Meer Allum, dated the 5th March 1793.

Inclose for your

which after investigation should appear to be due to Tippoo, and also the current tribute, and even to pay it without the production of the Vouchers as long as it should be convenient to do so, if your Lordship thought that the merely having received and conquered the Country entitled Tippoo to it. Your Lordship was also desired to write Tippoo to send the Vouchers mentioned in his Letter to his Vakeels at Madras, to which Place a confidential Servant would be dispatched from hence to settle the business with them thro' the medium of our Government there.

Sur. 5th

In respect to this draft

9

I observed to Mr. Addington that the promise of paying the Petitioner under the restriction of "as long as it should be convenient" carried with it the appearance of a duplicity of design, which, tho' your Lordship might otherwise be disposed to engage in the business, would prevent your doing it: that the restriction was besides unnecessary, as, when his Highness found it convenient, by being able to meet the consequences, to withhold the Pension, he would of course be his own Master tho' the restriction were left out. That with respect to the Speeches being delivered under the Seal of Secrecy I knew he well knew those allusions to

by

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad to the Governor General in Council Dated the 9th of March 1793.

Soon after I had dispatched my address to the 7th Instant Meer Allum waited upon me with a new draft of an answer to your Lordship's letter, on which, after arguments being used to prove the dependance in which the Nizam's State has been always held by this Government, notwithstanding the tribute he pays under the necessity of occasionally paying to that of Mysore, the Nizam's Minister has readily to pay the same

be done, and I have ever since been in expectation of hearing from him of the result

I have the honor to be,
with the utmost respect
Your Lordship's
Most Obedient & faithful
Humble Servant
(Signed) John Kennaway

Hyderabad
the 1st March 1793.
Col. Sir Henry Dundas

A true Copy

in question; and that at any rate I could not presume to forward a letter drawn up in such an unbecoming style.

Par. 4. Mr. Allum soon afterwards waited on me and endeavored to exculpate himself and the Minister from blame by saying that the draft had been sent to me to make such alterations in it as I thought proper, that the Nizam could not think of tamely acquiescing in the justice of an answer which went to deprive them of rights in Guntoor which were undisputed by Tippoo himself; and that the Minister

(Minister does persuaded your
Lordship, on a reconsideration
of the case from a fresh
statement of it, would be
induced to alter the opinion
you had given; to which I
replied that the question
appeared to me to have been
already amply discussed, but
that if his Highness could
suggest any new light, and
would state it in the
moderate and becoming language,
which, at his request I
suggested to him, I should
have no objection to trans-
-mitting it to your Lordship.
This, Mr. Allan said, would

&c.

from Mr Henry the answer
above alluded to, which, being
prevented by indisposition from
waiting on the Kiram with
myself, and not wishing to defer
its delivery till I should be
able to go abroad, I sent to
his Highness by the hands
of Lieutenant Hecart. This
accident was of less conse-
quence, as the Minister, to
whom I had previously com-
municated its contents, had
earnestly requested I would
forbear to enter into a
discussion on the subject
with his Highness when I
should deliver it to him.

Jan: 3d

On the 16th. ultimo.

Mess. Allum sent, for my
approbation, the draft of a
reply to your Lordship's letter,
but couched in such improper
terms that I immediately
returned it, acquainting him
that your Lordship's answer
being final no reply was
necessary; that I deemed the
experience which he and the
Ministers professed of your
Lordship's invariable justice
and impartiality in all cases
a sufficient defence against
the imputation of sinister
motives which was attempted to
be thrown on the determination

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Kennaway to
the Right Honorable 178
Earl Cornwallis &c. &c.
Governor General in Council
Fort William

My Lord,

Some days having
elapsed since I have heard
any thing from the Durbar
on the subject of the Guzerat
business and your Lordships
answer to the Firman concern-
ing it, I think it necessary
to detail to your Lordship
the particulars of what has
passed on this subject since
my address of the 25th January

Soon after the dis-
patch of that letter I receive

Visam to communicate the result of the reference till your Lordship's answer to his Highness's letter on this busine should arrive, which I shall not therefore persist in desiri to do, as well to afford the Minister a little time for reflection, as from the hope I entertain that I shall in a few days receive your answer to his Highness's letter above alluded to, the delivery of which will afford the best opportunity of speaking to him on the subject that can be desired.

I have &c.

Wm. Drummond

To Henry Dundas

165A

End

fig 164

I enclosed for your Lordship's information a copy of a Note which I wrote to Mr Allum signifying to him your disapprobation of this interference, which as mentioned in my dispatch of the 12th Instant, I had before acquainted him with in conversation, but thought it necessary to repeat it in writing, as well for security, as because I knew that Mr Allum, from prudential considerations of the Minister's temper, would prefer putting my letter into his hands, to repeating

to him what had verbally passed between us.

Dec. 5th. On my letters being shown to him, Meer Allum acquaints me, that he lost entirely the command of himself, and made use of language, and ascribed motives to our conduct equally indecent and unjust; that on his growing a little cooler, he (Meer Allum) endeavored to convince him that your Lordship's determination was founded in a proper circumspection and wise foresight of the consequences to which the proposed interference might lead, but that the Minister positively objected to my waiting on the Nuwab.

to your Lordship, which I have not yet dispatched from hence, should reach the Detachment before it moves, and that I should be furnished with orders from Dada Sheik and the Seram to the Aumels on the route to assist it with supplies of Grain on its passing thro' their several Districts. By Cash I hope to receive and dispatch, under escort of a Company which Major Roberts has sent me for the purpose, before the end of the month, and when I do transmit the order for its march I shall

mit

not fail, in conformity to your Lordship's prohibition, to caution Major Roberts against permitting any of the Troops to be employed in the Nunnool District, but it is my intention to defer communicating this prohibition to the Durbar, unless your Lordship should be induced to repeat it in consequence of my letter of the 12th Ultimo, till all other hopes of the Nizam's being prevented from interfering further in the business have failed.

Par 4. In my letter to Mr Cherry of the 17th Instant

to afford time to determine on the precise route that it would be proper for the Detachment to take, and which of the Districts it was meant to assist in settling, it should be employed in for that Mustafa Khan had engaged on the part of Vizier Meah. that all the just demands of his Highness's Government should be amicably adjusted, and that the order for the Detachment advancing to its ultimate destination would probably meet it soon enough to render any halt on the road unnecessary.

Par. 3d. On receiving this explanation I did not think it expedient to decline the offer, but acquainted Mear Allum that a connection with Dada Mear, or an interference in his behalf, or on any other account, would be considered by your Lordship to be just as objectionable and dangerous as any on behalf of Azeem Khan. I have deferred dispatching it hitherto from the necessity there is, as I have stated to this Minister, that the balances due on the account which I formerly transmitted

I received from Meer

Allum an order from

the Nizam to Major

Roberts, exactly in

the same words as that

enclosed in my address

of the 18th Ultimo, directing

him to proceed with

the Detachment to Kannelgeery and Balhary, but on his arival at Bejowajeen to remain there for further orders. In reply to which I observed to Meer Alleem that the intention of halting the Detachment on the Kurnool frontier would have a very improper appearance and indicated designs of a hostile nature on that District which I understood had been given up, and that I desired this mystery might be explained to me. Meer Alleem replied that nothing more was meant by the halt allowed to them

6

155.

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad to the Governor General in Council: Dated the 21st of January 1793

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Commands of the 27th Ultimo.

Par: 2. Soon after my dispatch to you of the 12th Instant

possession of our Sentiments respecting them, and have for that purpose transmitted to you Copies of all the material parts of the Correspondence [redacted] on that Subject between the Nizam, Sir John Kennaway, and the Governor General. —

You will perceive, by those papers, that our wish is that you should remain entirely neuter, and take no Concern whatever in any negotiation, upon that Subject, between the Nizam's deputies, and Tippoo's Vackeels. —

We have the Honor to be

Hon^ble Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servants.

Cornwallis

Peter Speke

Wm Cowper

Tho^s Graham

Fort William
24^th. April 1793

A true Copy

Sam^l Swinton

Sec^y

6.C

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Hydrabad to the Governor General in Council Dated the 2nd June 1792.

I have the honor to inclose letters from the Nizam the Ministers and Meer Allum on the return of his Highness to Hydrabad and the arrival of Lieutenant Lake. They also contain among other points more fully detailed in Meer Allums letter a request to your Lordship concerning the adjustment of a claim of Tippoo's on Rummun Khan the Nabob of Purnoul for a Peishcush of two Lacs of Rupees p annum which

C. I

To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart

Governor in Council

Fort St George

Honble Sir,

The Nizam has, since the peace brought forward a claim to a permanent right over Kurnoul, upon which his Highness's Ministr declined to enter decisively upon, or to press to any satisfactory adjustment, at Seringapatam, altho' he was strongly urged to do so by Sir John Kennaway. —

His Highness, after repeatedly —

endeavouring in vain to obtain our Sanction for his exercising that right upon the death of the late Nabob has now determined to depute two persons to Fort St George to negotiate with Tippoo's Vakeels on the affairs of Kurnoul, and we therefore think it necessary, in order that you may be sufficiently on your guard, to send you in full —

proofs

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To the Honorable Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.

Governor in Council

Fort St George.

Hon'ble Sir

The Nizam has since [illegible] brought forward a claim to a permanent right over Kurnool, upon which his Highness's Ministers declined to enter seriously upon, or to proceed to any satisfactory adjustment at Seringapatam, altho' he was strongly urged to do so by Sir John Kennaway. —

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postage

END OF VOLUME

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